BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1825. [NUMBER 1709.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement.

IT is hereby notified, that the Register, opened at this Office, under date the 14th of March 1824, for the purpose of registering all transfers of Promissory Notes, bearing dates the 30th June 1822 and 31st March 1823, is discontinued from this date, and that the Promissory Notes of the 5 and 6 per Cent Loans, will consequently be renewed, consolidated and subdivided as before the said Register was established.

J. WEDDERBURN,
ACCOUNT. GENERAL.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNT GENL'S. OFFICE,
27th May, 1825.

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

એવુંજે તારીખ ૩૦ જુન શને ૧૮૨૨ તથા તારીખ ૩૧ મારચ શને ૧૮૨૩ ની શરકારની નોટો જેકોજ જીજાનાં નામ ઉપર ચડાવે તે નોટોની નોધ રાખવા શારુ આકોટેંટ જંદરાલની કાશીશમાં તારીખ ૪ મારચ શને ૧૮૨૪ થી નોંધ રાખી કુતી તે નોંધ આજ તારીખથી મોકુક કરીને ટકા ૫ તથા ટકા ૬ ની નોટો કરીથી નવી કરીને તથા જુદી જુદી નોટોની એક નોટ કરીને તથા એક નોટની જુદી જુદી નોટો કરીને ઉપર લખેલી નોંધ રાખા અગાડુ આપતા કુતને પરમાણે આપતા જશે તા ૬ મે શને ૧૮૨૫

અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Government

શ્રી

શરકારી મણીક મત

કોલજે તારીખ ૩૦ કીક ઇન ૧૮૨૨ ન તારીખ ૩૧ મચ ૯ ન ૧૮૨૩ ચ્યા શરકારી મેળી જે ચોણી જીજ્યાચ્યા મતપર ચઢ વીતીક ત્યા ઘર મજપ્યા વગીતાં યલ્લેઠેઠ યનમક યંચે ચમી ગત તારીખ ૪ મચ ઇન ૧૮૨૪ પા ણીન શરનીજીચેં ચસ્કર ઠેવીજે છેતેં તં યનપાણીન જેંજિમ્ન મરન ન ઇશરક શરનીજીચે ચસ્કર ઠે વીજ્યા પુવી મગીત છેતે ત્યા પ્ર મણે ગમે ૬ ન ગમે ૯ ચ્યા મે વી પુન્હા નક્યા મરન વેગળા ળાજ્યા મેળી મ

ઇન ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
Marine Storekeeper's Office
IN THE
DOCK YARD,
On THURSDAY the 2d June next,
AT 11 A. M.

SUNDRY Old Marine Stores returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers, Boats, &c. the Active Pilot Boat, Copper bottomed with her Stores; and also some old Casks, Deal Packages, Chests and Boxes; further particulars, and a list of the Articles, may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A Deposit of 10 per Cent is to be paid down immediately by the purchaser, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the 10th day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-Keeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORES OFFICE,
26th May, 1825.
By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

જાહેર ખબર

આવતા લરેશપતવારે તારીખ ૨ જી જુન ને દીને બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૧ નાં ગાદીમાં મરીન જશટોર કીપરની કાશીશમાં જાહે રુ લીલાંકુ કરીને મરીન ભારડવાલાનાં કુ કમથી મરીન જશટોર કીપરવાલા જુનો મરીનનો પરચુરણ શામાંન શરકારની કુ કુજર તથા બોટો તથા જીજાં બારકશો ઉપરથી પરત ઉતરેઆછે તથા શરકારી તાંબાની કરારની પેટલબોટ એક નાંમે આકટીવ એનાં શાંમાંન શાઠેછે તથા ઠો રાંએક જુનાં પીપો તથા વેલાતી દેવદારી બારદાંન તથા પેટીઓ તથા બાકશો એ શરવે શાંમોનો વેચશે એની શરવે વગત વાર તથા શામાંનની ટીપ મરીન જશટો ર કીપરની કાશીશમાં ગએઆથી નજરે પડશે *

એનાં વેચાણની બોલી એજે ખરીદદારે શેકડે ૧૦ ટકા રોકડા અનામત મુકવા— અને માલ વેચાણનાં દીનથી દીન ૧૦ ની અગાડુ રુપીઆ ભરીને ઉચકી લજાજવો ન હીતો પેહેલા ખરીદદારને કશાબે તથા જો ખમે પાછો વેચાશે—અને શેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અ નામત મુકેલા હોશે તે ગુનેગારીમાં જશે *

તારીખ ૨૬ મી મે ૧૮૨૫

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Son's and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of [illegible] Rs. 500.

[illegible] and half Pipes [illegible] 150

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 30th Instant,
THE
Household Furniture
&c.
OF THE LATE
JOHN BEST ESQ.
AT HIS
BUNGALOW ON THE ESPLANADE
NEAR THE COOPERAGE.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a few dozens of Wine, and various other articles.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a neat Tomjon and an Arab Saddle Horse—and also at three o'clock the Bungalow will be sold.

The above may be viewed from Friday the 27th Instant.

Bombay, *25th May*, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 6th June next,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THIRTY-EIGHT CASES
OF
EUROPE
CHINTZ,
OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS AND SIZES,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.

TERMS

OF sale ready money, and Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, [illegible] resold on account and [illegible] purchasers.

The musters of the above may be seen at their Rooms.

Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, *28th May* 1825.

એદલજી ખરશેદજીનાં છોકરાઓ

શોમવારને દીને તારીખ ૬ ઠી આવતા જુન મહીનાનીએ જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને પોતાનાં લીલાંકુ ખાંનાંમો મરનાર વીલી અમ પીલ જશકુએરની જશકએમતમાં ની આકતીશ પેટીઓ વેલાતી જુદી જુદી જાંતની તથા નાંધલા મોટી છોટો વેચશે.

વેચવાની બોલી એજે રોકડાં નાંણાં ભરીને વેચાંણનાં દીનથી દીન ૮ માં માલ ઉચકી લજાજએ—નહીતો પેહેલા ખરીદદા રને કશાબે તથા જોખમે પાછો વેચાશે *

એ છોટનો નમુનો જોવો હોએતો એજ લીલાંકુ ખાનાંમો દેખાડશે—અને એ વેચા ણ કલાક ૧૨ નાં શ્રુકુ થશે *

તારીખ ૨૮ મી મે ૧૮૨૫

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
Messrs. Higgs & Briggs's
ROOMS,
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,
On MONDAY next, the 30th Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

A few dozens of excellent Claret from George Christopher of London, imported per Ship Alexander, in May 1825.

Bombay, *28th May* 1825.

[illegible] *and Briggs*
[illegible] SALE,
[illegible] ROSEWOOD
[illegible] finished
[illegible] 75

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT
Higgs and Briggs's
AUCTION ROOMS
IN THE FORT,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d Proximo,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES,
BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN
DESIROUS TO DISPOSE OF HIS
RACING STUD;
SOME OF WHICH ARE ALREADY KNOWN
ON THE TURF.

		Height. H. I.	*Ages.*
	Reveller..	14. 2	....7 years.
	Griffin.....	15.	....5 years.
Maiden Horses.	W. A. horse..	14. 3	....5 years.
	W. A. horse..	14. ½	....5 years.
	Roan Colt. ...	14. 1½	rising 5 do.

Meadows Street, *28th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT BUGGY,
BUGGY HORSE,
AND
HARNESS.
PRICE RUPEES 700.
Meadows Street, *28th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SUPERIOR
DOUBLE BARRELLED
PERCUSSION
GUN,
BY
FORSYTH AND CO.
PRICE Rs. 700.
Meadows Street, *28th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
DETONATING
DOUBLE BARRELLED
GUN,
BY
BLANCH.
PRICE RUPEES 450.
Meadows Street, *28th May* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
SEVEN LIGHT
CHANDELIER
WITH ENGRAVED SHADES
PRICE Rs. 300.
Meadows Street, *28th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
CAMP CASE,
CONTAINING a complete Breakfast and Dinner Service of Plate and plated Ware, Gl[illegible]henware and Cutlery for four [illegible]

P[illegible]

M[illegible]

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 2d Proximo,

SEVERAL Small cases of Sauces and Mustard to close an account, a few bags of Bengal Batty and Gram, Hodgson's beer in bottle, old Hock, French Claret, Scotch orange Marmalade, Porcelain Breakfast Sets, Silver Tea and Desert Spoons, Desert Forks, Medicine Chests, &c.

Meadow Street, 28th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON *COMMISSION,*

AN ELEGANT

STANHOPE,

WITH HOOD & HARNESS,

USED ONLY A FEW TIMES.

PRICE RUPEES 900.

Meadows Street, 28th May 1825.

KEMPT & CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on this day the 28th instant at the House recently occupied by RICHARD JENKINS Esq, on Colaba, on the verge of the Parade.

Couches covered with Blue and other colored Damask, Jackwood Chairs, Jackwood Door Screens, with Green Silk, and Red Cloth, Wardrobes, Lamps, China Matting, and Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

N. B. Sale will commence at half past 11 A. M.

Bombay, 28th May 1825.

A CARD.

DR. FENOSCKY has for Sale at his Dispensary, a few Dozens of excellently flavoured CLARET, in Cases, at 11 Rupees each: also a few Dozens of FRONTIGNAC, at 18 Rs. Do.; & some Boxes of good EAU DE COLOGNE all lately imported from the Isle of France.

Bombay, 28th May, 1825.

TO BE LET FOR HIRE

ON MODERATE TERMS

A SMALL PLEASURE or BUNDER BOAT, lately rebuilt, newly [illegible], with all her Stores [illegible] in good order. She is capable of [illegible] as far as Bancoote, Panwell, Bassein, Cullian, and Bhewndee. For further particulars apply to BHASKER SHAMJEE at Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

Bombay, 27th May, 1825.

SECOND *Calcutta Lottery,* FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 19th May 1825.

Advertisement.

THAT VENCAJEE MERJEE, having on behalf of some of his friends purchased from MOGULBHOY DADABHOY, FRAMJEE DADABHOY, DADJEE DADABHOY, ADERJEE DADABHOY, and JEWAJEE DADABHOY Inhabitants of Callian in the District of Northern Concan, a Spot of Vacant Ground inherited by them from One BYRAMJEE HIRJEE situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Moody Kanah Street, bound in the North to a Godown of Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, South with the ground of Musah Mapla, East with public Road, and West with the public Road and the House of Mottichund Amechund.—Any Person or Persons having any claim or demand on the same, are requested to make the same known to VENCAJEE MERJEE at his Shop opposite to Cawasjee Patel's House within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they shall not be admitted.

Bombay, 28th May, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the TAVERN newly opened at CHOUK beg to inform the Public that it is now complete, [illegible] the reception of Ladies [illegible] travelling to th[illegible] very accom[illegible]

182[illegible]

For Passage to London

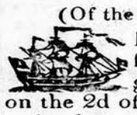
THE FINE SHIP

ABBERTON,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. Lucas Percival,

(Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,)



HAS superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 2d of July next.

Apply to Capt. PERCIVAL at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co., where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 28th May, 1825.

Passage to Liverpool

SHIP

CORNWALL,

Roderick Morrison,

COMMANDER,

HAS Superior accommodations, and will Sail about the end of next month.

Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 27th May, 1825.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

OGLE CASTLE,

OF 550 TONS,

James Weynton,

COMMANDER,

Will Sail on or about the 10th Proximo,

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 14th May 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

CANNOBA [illegible]OORUNGJEE Purv[illegible]nhabitant, having Contracted a [illegible] PUREHOTUMJEE MULLARSETT, also of Bombay Inhabitant, the Sum of Bombay Rupees 5500, as per Retro mortgage Bond, Wherein he has mortgaged one RANGE of 9 apartments with its ground and one Cotton Cleaner's shop, situate without the Town walls of Bombay at Khuddup Bazar or Mirza street, one spot of ground situate at the same place in the Parsees' street, occupied by several houses and buildings of Parsee Tenants, one Range of 5 apartments, & one Dwelling house with their ground covered with Tiles at Pallow, the Property he alledges belonging to him the said CANNOBA PANDOORUNGJEE, and of his late uncle BALLAJEE BABOOJEE since deceased. If any person or persons having any Claims, Demands, Mortgages, or inheritance, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE at the Courier Printing Office within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be afterwards admitted.—Dated this 28th day of May 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

MALLECKJEE MAHOMED HASSOM hath purchased of MAHOMED ENOOS VULLUD GULLAM MUIDEEN MUCCADUM, Heir and Representative of the late MAHOMED SALLAY VULLUD MAHOMED ALLY MUCCADUM, deceased, a certain Room or Shop of a Chawl or Range, situate within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Parsee Bazar or Vaddya Street or Road; and any person or persons having claims thereon, are hereby required to notify the same to the said Purchaser MALLECKJEE MAHOMED HASSOM, within fourteen days from [illegible] hereof, or else they will be [illegible] in.—Dated this 27th [illegible]

મુઝાદમનો•વારશદાર•મહમદ•જનુશ•વલદ ગુલામ•મોહીદીન•મુઝાદમ•પાશેથી•એ•મરનારની•ચાલમાંનો•ગાલો•અગાર•કુઝાંન•એક•વેચાતુ•લીધુછે—એ•ચાલ•શ્રી•ફોતાં•પારશી•ભજાર•અગાર•વાડીઆનાં•મોફોલાનાં•રશતા•કુપરછે—એ•કુપર•ફરએક તીક•અગાર•લોઝોનો•દાવો•પોચતો•હોએતો•તે•ઘણીઆએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની પુદતમાં•આવીને•ખરીદદાર•મલેકજી•મહમદ•ફાશંમને•જાહેર•કરે—તેઆરપછી•એ દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી •*

તારીખ ૨૭ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

MAJOR DESCHAMPS, Senior Officer in Charge of the 25d [illegible] ment N. I., having taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign T. [illegible] NOAD, of the same Corps, after paying Servants' wages, Regimental Debts, &c. &c., has deposited the balance amounting to Rupees (424-2-20) Four hundred and twenty four two quarters and twenty reas, in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay

Mulligaum, 20th May 182[illegible]

A CARD.

ON account of the numerous complaints of the heavy postage incurred in transmitting the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST by Dawk to Subscribers in the interior, the Publisher is under the necessity of intimating that the future numbers will not be forwarded, as heretofore, by that conveyance; and begs that Subscribers will arrange with their Agents at the Presidency to receive their Copies, as they are published.

Bombay Courier Office,
21st May 1825.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that probate of the last will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay, Portuguese Deceased, may be granted to MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES, the widow of the said deceased, and BRAS LUIS, the Executrix and Executor named in and appointed by the said will; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 27th day of May 18[illegible]5.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

શ્રી•ઝુંબજી•ખુપરીમ•ફોરટ
આપ•જુડીકેચર
જાકલીશીઆશતીફાલ•શાજડ
શ્રી•ઝુંબજીવાલો•કરંગી•મરનાર•જગનાશી ઓ•રોડરીગેશનાં•છેલા•વીલનાં•વરીએતનામાં•બાબત *

શ્રી•ઝુંબજીવાલો•કરંગી•મરનાર•જગનાશી ઓ•રોદરીગેશનાં•છેલા•વીલનુ•અખતીઆરનાનુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એ•મરનારની•ઘણી ઓણી•મારીઆ•ઓનતોનીઓ•રોદરીગેશ તથા•કરંગી•બરાશ•લુજશ•એ•બંધે•જણાઓએ•શ્રી•ઝુંબજી•ખુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આપ જુડીકેચરમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•કુમુને•આપે—કાંએજે•એ•મરનારે•પોતાનાં•છેલા•વીલમાં•એ•બાજને•વકીલાટન•તથા•એ•ઘણીને•વકીલ•કીધાંછે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તે [illegible] થાએ

JEE; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of May 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ઝુંબજીવાલો•ફીનકુ•મરનાર•પરેમજી જવાંનની•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એ•મરનારનો•છોકરો•ધારશીભાજ•પરેમજીએ•શ્રી•ઝુંબજીની•ખુપરીમ•કોરટ•આપ•જુડીકેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મહને•આપે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાહેર•થાએ

તા• ૨૭ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of JOHN COLLINS MUNRO, Esquire, late a Civil Servant in the Honorable Company's Service on their Madras Establishment, deceased, (with his Testamentary paper writings annexed) having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to the Honorable Major General Sir THOMAS MUNRO, Knight Commander of the Bath, the Governor of Fort Saint George, as the Uncle and only next of Kin in India of the deceased.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or otherwise holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested forthwith to State their claims, pay their Debts and deliver up the said property to Messrs. BINNY and Company of Madras Merchants, as the Agents of the said Administrator.

ORIEL VIVEASH,
PROCTOR.

MADRAS,
2D MAY 1825.

MARATHA DICTIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Observing in your last paper that the Native School Society had included a Marathà Dictionary amongst the works which it considers as a desideratum, I am induced to propose, through the same channel, the following queries, in the hope that some one of your correspondents will answer them, and at the same time point out the advantages which are expected to be derived from the publication of a New Marathà Dictionary.

1, Are the following remarks contained in the Preface to Colonel Kennedy's Marathà Dictionary correct or not? "The Marathà dialect, therefore, exhibits one stage of the progress by which it is probable that language has in some countries attained to so great a perfection; for it is entirely material, every word being the representative of some sensible object or impression, and scarcely a single term being expressive of the operations of the mind. *To think, to reflect, to fancy,* and such ideas, have no corresponding terms in Marathà: and to express them even inadequately, it is necessary to join the words *in the mind* to a verb having in its meaning some supposed resemblance to the act intended—thus, *to bring into the mind,* is employed to signify *to reflect* or *to consider.* That all improved languages labored at some time under the same poverty, seems evident from the number of words now expressive of the operations of the mind, which still can be traced to a sensible object or impression: but in most cases the primitive idea has become obscured or obliterated by a restriction of term, and particularly by a slight change in the form of the word, or by its composition with another. In pure Marathà, however, there is not a single compound word nor a single abstract term, and the primitive admits in [illegible] common use of only one variation. In s[illegible]nces, indeed, it may be still [illegible] abstract term formed [illegible] scarcely, if ever, us[illegible]

2, Has the lang[illegible] rat,has been ever[illegible] scientific compo[illegible]

3, What is [illegible] Dictiona[illegible]

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tions by the same signs." All, therefore, that can be effected by a Dictionary (taking this word in its usual accepation) of such a language, is to enable a foreigner to carry on an intercourse with the Marat,has, as far as the poverty of their language will admit of. Whether Colonel Kennedy's Dictionary answers this purpose, I know not; but he states that it contains about 8000 simple words, and as in this case it contains two, if not three, times more simple terms than belong to any other language, it may be supposed that there are not many Marat,ha words omitted in it.

It hence seems that the Native School Society must have in contemplation some other work than the one thus defined by Dr. Johnson—a *book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order*. For the professed object of its institution is to convey to the Marat,has ideas which they do not at present possess, and for which, consequently, they have no words. It must, therefore, be intended that this work should contain terms equivalent to all or the greatest part of the words contained in Johnson's folio Dictionary; but as the Marat,ha language most assuredly does not contain one third of those words, such a work would necessarily cease to be a Marat,ha Dictionary, and ought to be distinguished by some other appellation, because no word can be properly called Marat,ha unless it is in common use, or until, if a new term, it has, by acquiring general currency amongst the people, become familiar to them. But, also, in what manner are these two thirds of words deficient to be supplied? For a lexicographer may shew the utmost ingenuity in inventing new ones, but if these cannot be understood by the people for whom they are intended, all his labor is employed in vain. In European languages the introduction of words expressive of new ideas has been effected in three ways:—the one is, when the new idea has originated amongst the people themselves, to employ for its expression some word already existing in the language, or by composition of words before known; or, when the new idea has been introduced from another country to adopt the word which represents it in the language of that country. But the whole structure of this language shews, that the first of these modes has been very seldom employed by the Marat,has; and it may hence be concluded that no improvement of it can be effected from such means. The second is entirely unknown to them. But the last mode has been extensively adopted; as is evinced by the numerous Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic words which have been naturalized in Marat,ha. Instead, therefore, of inventing high-bred and unintelligible terms to express English ideas, it would seem to be the most effectual and rational means of conveying them to the Marat,has to retain the English words, and to endeavor to explain them by oral and written instruction. In this manner there might be some hopes of success in making them understand such terms as *honesty*, *economy*, *chastity*, *temperance*, *justice*, *virtue*, and the like, while there is not the least probability that the inserting *supposed* equivalent terms in a Dictionary would ever be productive of any beneficial result. To the last mode of proceeding there is, besides, this most important objection, that it might betray the person who consulted the Dictionary into mistakes of the most serious consequence. For a native is always averse to telling a gentleman that he does not understand him; and the latter, therefore, in using words invented by a Lexicographer, or in employing common ones in any new and unusual signification which he gives to them, could never be certain that his meaning was properly comprehended by the Marat,ha whom he might address.

A priori, therefore, the utility of a New Marat,ha Dictionary seems very doubtful, because the poverty of the language, and the nonexistence of any works in it, render its employment in its actual form, as a means of mental improvement, impossible. It must, of course, be used in communicating with the Marat,has, but it appears obvious that it is only by employing words expressive of ideas which are familiar to them, that they can be led to understand the new ideas with which it is intended to present them.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PHILOLOGUS.

Bombay, May 25th, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 173 of 1825. In order to ensure a strict and punctual adherence to the Regulations in regard to security Bonds, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no Officers hereafter appointed to the Commissariat or Pay Department, nor any other Officer from whom securities may be required, shall be allowed to draw any part of their Official allowances until the production of a C[redacted]ate from the Hon'ble Company's [redacted]uired securities have been

much trouble and inconvenience, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Order of the 17th September 1825, which directs that the abstracts be discharged by the Collectors, and to authorize the system in force, previous to the publication of that order to be reverted to.

Civil authorities, therefore, who may in future prefer requisitions for troops, will be pleased to annex to the abstracts for additional batta to such troops, Certificates of the Department, Revenue or Judicial, on account of which they may have been required, and of the number, description, and rank of the troops, and the actual period during which they have been employed; which abstracts will be discharged by the Military Paymaster of the station, and entered on his disbursements to the Head of Civil charges.

By order of the Honorable
the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MAY 1825.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Acting Register and 1st Assist. Criminal Judge in the Court of Adaulut in the Northern Conkan.

Mr. Charles Sims, Acting Second Register and Assist. Criminal Judge in the Court of Adaulut at Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Frederick Bourchier, Acting Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 28TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 8½d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

Since our last the Abberton and Cornwal have arrived from England, the former from London the 10th Dec. and the latter from Liverpool the 6th January.

Passengers by the Abberton.

Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss H Brown, Master J. Brown, Miss Yates, Major Brown, *4th Lt Drs.* Lieut Cockrane *4th Lt. Drs.*; Arch. Inglis Esq. *Merchant*; Wm. Birwood Esq *Writer*; Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Wm. Chambers, Mr F. Bayshw, Mr. Edmund Gucein, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. John Richardson, *Cadets*, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Henry Hornbury, *Ditto died at Sea*; Gregory Schergiloff Esq *Armenian.*

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Charles Jameson. Esq. *Asst. Surgeon.*

No Passsengers by the Cornwall.

The intelligence brought by the above ships has, of course, been anticipated by the arrival of the H. C. S. General Kyd at Calcutta, having left England the 21st January. The objects which by the last account appeared to excite most interest at home, were the supposed speedy recognition by England of the independance of some of the South American States, the approaching dissolution of Parliament, and the election of the President of the United States.

The rage for railways appears to continue, and as an example of the abundance of capital at present unemployed at home, it is stated, that fifteen millions were tendered in twenty four hours for the great northern railway. The sum required was two millions and a half.

It is supposed that one of the first measures after the meeting of Parliament will be the dissolution of the Roman Catholic Association.

Accounts from the coast of Africa mention, that the slave trade continued to be carried on to an enormous extent under the French flag.

It was reported that the H. C. S. Kyd had brought to Bengal the final arrangements in regard to pensions and annuities for civil servants. The latest papers from that Presidency do not, however, allude to the subject. In our next the proposed regulations will appear.

On Sunday last, being Whitsunday, the Lord Bishop preached a Sermon in St. Thomas's Church, for the benefit of the *Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. Our readers should be aware that this is the Society to which the Mission College in Calcutta, founded by Bishop Middleton, and now begun to be in operation, belongs, and the sermon was undertaken to be preached previous to the formation of a Committee of the Society here, to aid, in the mean time, that establishment, which is intended for the advantage of all parts of India, and in due time to take a management of such missions as shall be established in this Archdeaconry. The Bishop took for his text Acts II. 39, and setting aside other parts of the subject arising [redacted] the text, and usually taken as proper went at once to a considera[redacted]noticed—the diffusive nature and universal extention which is designed for Christianity. We are not in the habit of giving in our columns abstracts of sermons, nor do we on the present occasion intend to do so, but we cannot help saying that we should be strongly tempted to undertake something of the sort, had we not the satisfaction of knowing that the Bishop has promised to give his sermon entire to the public. We rejoice, then, that not only our readers but the cause generally throughout the world, which was so powerfully advocated, will have the benefit of the Bishop's clear and forcible exposition, and that all will have an opportunity of knowing with how complete a union of soberness and energy the duty of encouraging Missionary exertions may be enforced, both from motives of piety to God and benevolence to man. We are glad, too, that the unanswerable replies which were made to the scruples which are most generally met with on this subject, and the most popular arguments against attempting the conversion of the natives of this country, should be made generally known. There is no one who has not heard it frequently stated, as a reason against all efforts for the religious melioration of foreign countries, that there is enough to occupy the zeal of the most earnest at home, and that while there is so much of vice and irreligion in our own country, it is worse than folly to carry our exertions abroad, and spend our means among people who have no claim upon us; and with respect to India, it is a very common thing to perceive the belief entertained, that if we attempt to convert the natives to Christianity we shall expose our political supremacy to imminent hazard, and risk such a revolution as will endanger, to our own country, all the advantages which she derives from her posse-sions here, and to India the benefits of good government and of gradual civilization, which she may expect from her connection with a more advanced people. To the first of these arguments and scruples the Bishop replied, that it is demanding nothing less than that we shall withhold our endeavours to enlighten other nations until every one of our own shall have acknowledged the truth of Christianity, and brought his mind and affections into obedience to it—a principle which would have for ever excluded us from all benefit of the dispensation, and debarred the Apostles from extending their exertions beyond Judea, until the whole of the Jewish nation had made their acknowledgment of the truth; and to the objection which particularly regards this country, after remarking on the injustice of the argument which assumes the people to be strangers to us, he replied, by protesting the repugnance to Christianity of any such schemes of conversion as would be productive of civil convulsion, or draw down on themselves preponderating calamities. But such, he said, were not those he would recommend: and while he had any influence to sanction with [redacted]ority, what he would [redacted], was a system altogether unconnected with Government, but yet of so sober and discreet a nature as that no Government which regarded the welfare of the people under it could do otherwise than wish to prosper—a system which would hold out neither gain nor loss to any one from his conversion to Christianity. And who then, he might ask, that is placed in authority in these countries, would not wish to see a greater regard to truth in the servants whom they are obliged to trust, in all a greater purity of speech, the female sex raised to their proper station in society, and all the benefits resulting from that change, a period put to the horrors of immolation, and of infant murder, and the country relieved from all the other fanciful and cruel superstitions which are daily practised to propitiate a multitude of imaginary deities? After giving some account of the Society in behalf of which he was soliciting aid, and of its schemes and operations in this country, the Bishop concluded with a powerful appeal to his hearers to give liberally of their influence and their substance to a cause which had the claims which he had stated.

The collection made in the Church amounted to nearly 1900 Rupees, besides intimations from some of the principal persons of their intention to enter their names on the following day.

On Monday last, a meeting was held in St. Thomas's Church, which had been called at the request of the Bishop and by advertisement in the public papers, and was very respectably and numerously attended.

The Lord Bishop having been called to the chair, the business of the day was begun by the Hon'ble the Governor's moving the thanks of the meeting to the Bishop for his sermon preached on the preceding day in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with a request that he would allow it to be printed. The motion was seconded by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The Bishop having returned thanks, and signified his assent to the request, then introduced the business for which he had requested the meeting to assemble, stating that it was to propose the formation of a District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the object of which would be to further the designs of the Society in this country. Having explained the importance of the measures of the Society in India, by the completion of the Mission College i[redacted], as a preliminary to effectual ex[redacted] any part of the country, the Bi[redacted]ged to call the attention of the Me[redacted] a sketch of that Institution, which [redacted]ordship's request, was then read by the Reverend Thos. Robinson. The paper gave an account of Bishop's College from the first suggestion of it by Bishop Middleton to the incorporated Society, to the present time, of the views of its founder, and of the Society with respect to it, and of the progress which has been made in their accomplishment. As we understand that this Memoir will be printed along with the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting, it is unnecessary for us to attempt to give any particular account of it here, and the same reas[redacted]suffice for our being brief in what we [redacted] proceedings of the Meeting gene[redacted]

The propo[redacted]esolutions having been first read over by the Archdeacon, were separately put by the Bishop, who commented upon such of them as seemed to require explanation, and were all, with some little alteration, unanimously passed. The object of these resolutions was to agree to the formation of a District Committee for the Archdeaconry of Bombay of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to lay down rules for its management: for a particular account of them we refer to the printed copies which we understand will be distributed as soon as possible.

The business of the day concluded with the Chief Justice moving the thanks of the Meeting to the Bishop for the manner in which he had introduced and conducted the business, and for his exertions on all occasions in the cause of humanity and of the Christian Religion. This motion was brought forward in a speech forcibly stating Bishop Heber's claims to admiration and to gratitude, and having been seconded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, was passed unanimously. Subscriptions for the purposes of the Society were then made and entrusted to the Archdeacon, who had been appointed Treasurer, and they amounted immediately, together with the collection made the previous day in Church, to the sum of seven thousand Rupees of donation and fifteen hundred of annua. subscription.

The weather has put on a most decided monsoonish appearance, and there have been already two slight showers. The evenings and mornings are excessively hot and close, and the atmosphire is at all times cloudy and oppressive. There are, however, disputes [redacted] the weatherwise as to the probable period of the rains setting in. One party predicts an immediate and abundant fall, while the the other affirms with confidence that there will be no regular monsoon till the 8th or 10th of next month. We would advise our readers, however, not to place much confidence in the devinations of these atmospheric *seers*, and would particularly recommend to our friends who annually migrate to the Esplanade, to commence breaking up there Tartar establishments.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, MAY 25.

The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf. The Survey of the Arabian side has been completed from Cape Moosendem to the Mouth of the Euphrates.

The Families of H. M. 47th Regiment were embarked in the Transport George the 4th yesterday evening, in order to proceed to Calcutta.—From this arrangement, we may conclude, the Regiment will not return to this Presidency.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Edmond Neville, 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Henry Hobson. 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain Charles Holroyd, Nizam's C. Brigade.
Cadet J. Richardson,
Cadet Edmund A. Gucein.
Assistant Surgeon C. Jameson, Nizam's Service.
Cadet H. Hornbury,
Cadet H. Brown,
Cadet Francis Bagshaw,
Cadet J Macdonald,
Cadet William Chambers,
Lieutenant Cockrane, 4th Dragoons.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, M. D. Poonah Division.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant M. Willoughby, Artillery,
Superintending Surgeon Hill Morgan,
Captain A. Seymour, 20th Regt, N. I.
Major J. Brown, 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Fawcett, 1st Extra Batt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 21st The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Comr. from Bassadore, 12th May.

Do. 22d The Brig Palenurus, Lieut. J, Pepper, Comr. from Mocha, 11th April.

Do. 23d Ship La Constance, Capt. A. Regnaud, from Mauritius, 22d March.

Do. Ship Abberton, Capt. Lucas Percival, from England, 10th

Do. Portu[redacted] Dezempenho, Capt. Francisco Soare[redacted]maun, 22d May.

Do. 26th Ship[redacted]ll, Capt. Roderick Morison, from Live[redacted]

Passengers per[redacted]—Mrs. Hutchison, Col. Ronny.

Passengers per[redacted]*see preceding Columns.*

DEPARTURES.—[redacted] Sylph, Naquedah Mahomed Ager[redacted]

Do. 24th Br[redacted] (formerly Portuguese Brig Letitia,) C[redacted]W. Richardson, to the West Coast of S[redacted]matra.

Do. 25th Ship King George the Fourth, Capt. John Havelock, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 12th, Ship Almorah, Captain Boyd, from New South Wales 2d March.

DEPARTURES.—May 10th, Ship Hercules, Capt. John Heron, for Rangoon.

11th H. M. Ship Tama[redacted] J. G. Bremer, C. B. on a Cruize.

Do. Ship Helen, Captai[redacted]ugley, for Rangoon.

Do. Schooner Fly, Capt W. Dickson, for Coringa and Calcutta.

12th, Ship Palmira, Captain J. Lamb, for Calcutta.

15th, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Capt. E. Tincombe, on a Cruize.

16th, Ship Almorah, Capt. Boyd, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 3. Ship Sherburne, G. White from China 16th March, Singapore 31st ditto, and Penang 13th April.

May 4. Ship Duke of Lancaster, A. Hannay, from Liverpool 10th December.

May 5. H C. General Kyd, A. Nairne, from England 21st January.

May 6. Ship Isabella, John Wallis, from London 8th January, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope 21st March, and Madras 1st May.

May 7. Dutch Brig Favorite, James Goldie, from Coringa 3d May.

May 8. H. C. Ship Hythe, J. P. Wilson, from London 21st January.

Do. Ship Shawhool Hamed, Farhasdeen, from Bombay 4th April.

Do. Ceres, T. Dicey, from Rangoon 12th April.

Do. James Colvin, R. Wemyss, from Bassein 14th April.

Do. Brig Caudry, Shaik Ally, from Cannanore 23d April.

May 9. Ship Glorioso, (off Calcutta) John Paterson, from Bombay 14th April.

Do. Ship Bannerman, J. White, from Rangoon 18th April.

Passengers, per Sherburne, from Penang:—Mrs. Burney and three Children; Captain Burney, Political Agent; Captain Class, late of the Brig Covelong; thirty-three Sepoys and one Follower.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Liverpool:—Messrs. J. Ritchie, T. Ogilvey, F. M. Gillanders and Robert Hudstones, Merchants; and Dr. Chalmers, Surgeon, H. C. Service.

Per General Kyd, from London:—Mrs. Mary Eckford; Captain James Eckford; Captain John Lane, N. C.; Lieut. Hy. Browne; Rev. Charles Hildyard; R. C. Plowden, Esq. and Hon. Pelham Mattland Gordon, Esq. of the Civil Service; Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Jasper Trower, Mr. Charles Darby, Mr. D. Ogilvie, Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. G. Hamilton, and Mr. A. Horne, Cadets; Mr. Charles Binny, Pilot Service; Mr, Fleming, Free; Mr. Rt. Harvey, and Mr. Hy. Garden, returning to India; and 150 Recruits.

Per Isabella, from London:—Messrs. R. M. F. Campbell, Henry Goodwyn, and Samuel Mallock, Cadets, George Jones, Free Mariner.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Messrs. Morrison and Smith, Civil Service, Mr. T. Smith, Surgeon, Lieutenant P. W. Grant.

Per H. C. Hythe, from London:—Mrs. Hewett; Dr. Hewett; Mr. Sherer, Civil Service; Rev. Mr. Goade, Chaplain, B. Establishment; Major Battine and Lieutenant Pyne, accompanying Detachment, H. C. Troops; Mr. Bury, Writer; Mr. Morrison, Free Merchant; Mr. Martin, returning under Free Merchant's Indenture; Messrs. A. H. Boileau, C. S. Reid, F. Miles, St. George, Showers, Gilmore, Jones, Lumsden, R. Miles, C. Apthorpe, T. Orange, and W. Moultree, Cadets; Messrs. T. Collins, C. Jackson, W. Wall, J. Herbert, and T. Hayle, Volunteers, Pilot Service; 150 Recruits, 9 Women, and 3 Children.

DEPARTURES.—May 2. Ship Hibernia, R. Gillies, for Arracan and Cheduba.

May 5. Ship Solitude, C. J. Anderson, for Manilla.

May 7. Ship Jane, A. Agnew, for London.

Do Ship Vittoria, J. H. Southam, for Penang and Singapore.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Mhow, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Captain Rybot 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Sea on board the Ship Upton Castle, on the 13th January 1825, Frederick Sydney, the Infant son of Charles Frederick Elderton Esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment.

On the 1st February at Stillingbosch at the Cape of Good Hope, at the House of the Reverend B. Boubards, Miss Wrangham.

Onboard the Marquis Hastings at sea, on the 4th Feb. Mrs. Carr, wife of the Reverend Thomas Carr, Chaplain on this Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Pulicut, on the 11th April, Sarah Leonora, the only Daughter of the late G. W. Centervisscher, Esq. Assistant Resident, to the Reverend A. L. Irion, Dutch Missionary at that Station.

On Monday, the 9th May, at the Capuchin Church of Black Town, by the Most Revd. Father Lawrence di Sassari, Superior of the Revd. Father Capuchins, Mr. Lewis Stanislaus le Fevre, to Miss Amelia Lamoury the eldest Daughter of Mr. Francis Lamoury.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 1st February last, the Lady of Captain Calder, of the Madras European Regiment, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 13th April, the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of the H. C. C. S. of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 14th of April, the Lady of Major G. Jackson, of the 19th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Manantoddy, on the 30th April, Mrs. Pinton, of a Son.

At Madras, on the Morning of the 9th May, the Lady of C. Goichard. Esq. of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on the 10th May, the Wife of Mr. P. Reiley, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 11th May, the Lady of Capt. E. Osborn, 2d Native Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 31st of March, at Madras, Paul Anthony Vandurpuyz, of Cow-pox, after a few days illness, at the early age of 15 years.

At Madras, on the 13th April, Major Richard John Cotgrave, of the Corps of Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer, aged 49 years.

At Rangoon the 15th April, Lieutenant Williamson, of H. M. Royal Regiment.

At Hydrabad Residency, on the 23d April, of small Pox, John Joseph, the infant Son of Mr. A. Fruvale, aged thirteen months and two days.

At Secundrabad, on the 24th April, aged 24 years, Mary, the wife of the Revd. James Boys, M. A. Chaplain with the H. S. F.

At Perambore, on the morning of Friday, the 9th May, Francis, the infant Son of Mr. J. Summers, aged one years and seven months.

On the 12th May, Mr. Jacob Cruze, of the Madras Garrison Band, aged 24 years and 5 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Ghazeepore, on the 25th April, at the house of Captain Hunter, J. G. Gordon, Esq. to Miss Don.

At Cuttack, on the 26th April, by H Middleton, Esq Acting Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack, Mr. John Wickens, to Miss Eliza Underwood.

At Barrackpore, on Monday, the 2d May, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master F. E. Manning, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Frances Maria Wiggens, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Wiggens, of the Bengal Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Sea, off Point de Galle, on board the Louisa, on the 10th April, the Lady of George Craigie, Esq. M. D. H. C. Service, of a son.

At Nusseerabad, on the 12th April, the Lady of Lieutenant J. H. Hampton, 50th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Saugor, on the 18th April, Mrs. C. Turton, of a Son.

At Mahraje Gunge, Purneah, on the 19th April, the wife of Mr. David Munro, Indigo Planter, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 30th April, the Lady of E R Coser, Esq of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Point de Galle, on the 10th April, Patrick, Infant son of George Craigie, Esq. M. D. H. C. Service, Bengal.

At Arnee, on the 14th April, Serjeant Major Henry Campbell, Garrison Serjeant Major of Bellary, on his way to the Presidency, on leave.

At Nusseerabad, on the 16th April, Assistant Surgeon G. Hunter, attached to the 29th Regiment N. I.

At Dacca, on the 28th April, Margaret Ellen, youngest Daughter of Captain Edward Sneyd.

At Jaunpore, on the 28th April, Mr. Lewis Cupola, aged 29 years and 4 months.

On the 29th April, at the residence of W. Hind, Esq., Kidderpore, Richard Boupland Rosco, Esq. aged 65 years, a Native of Scotland, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Calcutta, on the 30th April, Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 33 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, Master Mathew Balandren, aged 16 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 2d May, Mr. J. D. Poirel, Indigo Planter, aged 59 years

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 3d May, was unfortunately drowned while bathing in a Tank at Tangrah, Mr. Charles Burlini, aged 22 years and 8 months, Son of Dr. Burlini.

At Calcutta, On Friday the 6th May, Mr. Catherine Sweeting, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Sweeting, Branch Pilot, aged 38 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 6th May, Lieutenant J. T. Lane, 37 Regiment Native Infantry, aged 29 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: On the 27th Dec. at Park Hill, Yorkshire, the Lady of the R[redacted] F. Manners Sutton.—On the 8th inst. the wif[redacted] of the Palmira.—On the 7th in[redacted] coln's Inn Fields, the Lady of John Mitchell, M. D. —On the 5th inst., at Rotterdam, the Lady of James Young, Esq.—On the 11th inst., the Lady of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. of Bedford-squire.—On the 10th inst., the Lady of D. C. Guthrie, Esq.—Mrs. Arthur Clarke, of Bishopsgate-street without.—On the 9th inst., at Cambridge, the Lady of James Caulfield Brown, Esq.—On the 7th inst., the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn Percy, R. N.—At St. Alban's, the Lady of Wm. Mackenzie, Esq.—The Lady of S. L. Flood, Esq. At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Hollinworth, R. N.—At Falmouth, the Lady of Captain Scot.

OF DAUGHTERS: On the 7th inst., at Stackpole. Court, the Right Hon. the Lady Cawdor.—On the 9th inst., in Lawrence Pounteney-lane, the Lady of Horatio Ripley, Esq.—Lately at Boulogne, the Lady of Capt Robert Hagan.—In Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane, the Lady of Charles Phillips, Esq.—In Mortimer street, Cavendish-square, the Lady of Dr. Boyton.—At Chatham, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, R. E. —The Lady of Lieut. Col Daubency.—At Battalla, Oporto, the Lady of Wm. R. Harris, Esq.—At Bath, the Lady of Walter Long, Esq.

MARRIED—On the 4th inst. at the Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, John J. Bulkeley, Esq. to Sarah Mary, eldest daughter of the late Parr Bulkeley, Esq On the 8th inst., at Wooton, Lieut-Col. Ogilvie, of the 46th Regiment, to Janet. Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. A. Ogilvie. Esq of Tanhurst, Surrey.—At Kirk Ella, Yorkshire, on the 8th inst. the Rev. J. Donne, A. M. Vicar of St. Paul's Bedford, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Dobson. Esq.—On the 10th instant, at Mary-la-bonne Church, Mathew Stritch, sen. Esq. of Charlotte street, Portland-place, to Mary, relict of the late J. Arnold, Esq. of Walworth, Surrey.—On the 5th inst. at All Saint's Church, Southampton, Mr. John Sabine, of Bury St. Edmund's to Adelaide Isham, younger daughter of the late W. I Eppes, Esq.—On the 6th inst. R. J. Longbottom, Esq of Wood-hall, Pinner, to Frances, daughter of William Nurse, Esq., of Pinner, Middlesex.—At Lewisham, R. B. Hankin, Esq., of Bedford, to Lucy Lindsay, daughter of the late P. Hyne, Esq, of Paington, Devon.—At Greenwich Church, Mr. Rich. Suter, of Suffolk-street, Southwark, to Ann, daughter of the late Major-General Andrew Burn.—On the 11th inst., Thos. Barten Bowen, Esq of Portman-street, to Charlotte daughter of the late W. Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire.—On the 4th instant, at Frome, George Watt, Esq., of London, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Meeres, Esq. of Wallbridge-house. At Workshop, Charles Doncaster, Esq. to Miss Thompson.—J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to Miss Wright; W. Bennett, Esq. to Miss Treby.—Capt. J. H. Patten, to Miss Godfree,—Capt. P. Campbell, C. B of his Majesty's ship Ganges, to Margaret. youngest daughter, of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq.—J. Addison, Esq., to Miss Jane Beckett. The Rev. Tatton Brockman, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.—C. F. Biggs, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of John Gray. C. F. Barham, esq. to Miss Eliza J. K. Smith. The Rev. R. M. Manwaring to Miss Blackden, The Hon and Rev. L. Noel to Miss Toljambe. Charles eldest son of Charles Halse Johnson Esq. of Hattongarden. to Charlotte, sixth daughter of the late Thos. Pierpoint, Esq., of Burslem, Staffordshire. James Minus jun., Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, to Miss Ann Champion, of George-street, Sloane-square. On the 3d instant, at St. Lawrence's Church, York. Robert Mansel, esq. of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Armstrong Esq. of the same regiment. On the 11th inst., at Rodborough, Thomas Adlington, Esq. of Upper Tooring, Surrey, to Mary, the only daughter of the late Peter Smith, Esq., of Walbridge, Gloucestershire. On the 11th inst. at the College Chapel, the Rev. Thos. W. Champnes, to Miss Langford, of Eaton College.

DIED.—On the 7th instant, at his father's house, aged eleven years, Cary, second son of William Helyar, Esq. of Cokercourt, Somerset. At Brighton, at an advanced age, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Philadelphia Loughnan, of Lower Seymour-street, relict of the late Thomas Loughnan, Esq. formerly of the island of Madeira, and subsequently of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury. At Stanmore, Middlesex, on the 9th instant, Richard Oswald Mason. Esq. in the 55th year of his age. At Hackney. on the 2d instant, after a few day's illness, Honora only daughter of Mr. Stephen Curtis, aged 16 years. On he 4th instant, at his house on the Green, Richmond Surrey, aged 73, Adam Bell, late of his Majesty's Victualling Department, Deptford, greatly lamented. On the 5th instant, John Sivewright, Esq of Tavistock square. On the 10th instant, Richard Harrison, M. D. aged 40, at his house in Argyel-street. At Twickenham, aged 65 years, Mary wife of Thomas Dickason. Esq. of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham, and of Montague street, Russel square, London. At Bradford, aged 92, Mary Beanmont late of Thornhill. Miss Sarah Ibbotson, of the ladies' Seminary, at Saville green, Halifax. At 4, Buckingham row, Newington, Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Dyer. At his house at Lidiard, near Wotton-Basset Mr. Wm. Kibblewhite, aged 75. Mrs Hurlock, of Kentishtown. At his mother's house, South Lambeth, Mr. S. V. Howis, of Narrow wall, aged 36. At his house, in Stratton. Capt. R. Smith, in the 89th year of his age. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburgh, and afterwards at Gibraltar. On the 1st inst. in her 70th year, at her house in Union-street, Stone-house, Mrs. Ann Coryton, widow of the late Rev. G. Coryton. On the 8th inst., Mr. Storey, of Mount street, Grosvenor square, in his 64th year. In April last, at Ceylon, Henry, Second son of the late Lewis William Bronneker, Esq, of Pelhams, Dorsetshire. Miss E. Wright, aged 67. Mr. Wewitzer, late of Drury-lane Theatre. Aged 79. T. Crane, Esq., near Kidderminster. Near Bury, Lancashire, J. Kay, Esq. At Stainton, in Yorkshire, William John, scond son of the Rev. John Gilpin. At Egham, Mrs. Bannister The Dowager Lady Sherborne. At Ardingley Rectory, Sussex, the Rev. B. T. Hicks. Near Pontypool, T. Lewis, Esq. At Pembroke, aged 94, Mrs. R. Wilmot. Aged 22, Jane, third daughter of the Reverend J. Rooke, of Bourn, Lincolnshire. The Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of the Earl of Radnor. The Reverend James Dowland, Rector of Winterbourne, Dorset. In Bentick street, George Ranking, Esq. At Brighton, the widow of Thomas U. Frederick, R. N. At Kensington, aged eight years, the eldest son of the Rev. J. F. Lateward. In her 73d year. Mrs. Mountency. At Richmond-green, Thos. Walmsley. Esq. aged 56 Anne, wife of Benj. Guy Babington, Esq. At Chiselhurst, Kent, the Right Honourable Lady Bayning.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

MAY 16th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8¾ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Rous Peter, Principal Collector of Madura.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Sub-Collector of Tinnevelly.

Mr. R. H. Clive, Sub-Collector of Coimbatore.

Mr. F. F. Clementson, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

In obedience to the commands of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following dispatch, which was received from the Honorable Court.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

AT

FORT ST. GEORGE.

PARA. 1. Our last Letter to you in this Department was dated the 8th Instant.

2. Our Chairman has acquainted us that he has received from the Governor of Fort St. George, two communications under dates the 3d March and 19th July last, in both of which Sir Thomas Munro stated the reasons which would have induced him to have withheld the intimation of his wish to be relieved from the Office of Governor of Madras, made known to us in his address of September 1823, and expresses his intention to remain till the arrival of his Successor. The Right Honorable the President of the Board of Commissioners has likewise made known to Our Chairman a Letter to the same effect, which he received from your President under date the 8th July last.

3. We have derived the most sincere satisfaction from the foregoing communications. We consider Sir Thomas Munro to have evinced the same high public spirit and ardent zeal to promote the interests committed to his charge on the present as on all past occasions throughout his long and honorable course of Public Service. As no arrangement has yet been made for the appointment of a Successor to the Governor of Madras, We are happy to signify to you our unanimous desire to avail ourselves of an extension of Sir Thomas Munro's services in that high station, at a period when his distinguished talents and peculiar qualifications cannot fail of being eminently beneficial to the county under your Government, as well as to our interests; and we have accordingly unanimously resolved to abstain from nominating any Sucessor to Sir Thomas Munro, until we shall have received from you an acknowledgment of this communication and an intimation of his wishes in consequence.

4. With the view of making known to the Service and to the Public the sentiments which we entertain regarding Sir Thomas Munro, We direct that this Dispatch be Published in the Government Gazette.

LONDON, } We are,
the 10th Dec. 1824. } Your loving Friends

(Signed) W. ASTELL,
" C. MARJORIBANKS,
" JOHN MORRIS,
" C. MILLS,
" S. TOONE,
" GEORGE SMITH,
" G. RAIKES,
" JOHN LOCH,
" W. STANLEY CLARKE,
" H. LINDSAY,
" R. C. PLOWDEN,
" G. E. PRESCOTT,
" J. THORNHILL,
" J. DANIELL.
" JOHN G. RAVENSHAW,
" N. B. EDMONSTONE,

FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th May, 1825

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

D. HILL,
Chief Secretary.

G. O BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *10th May*, 1825.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army the following extract of a dispatch received yesterday from the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Letter dated 10th December, 1824.

PARA. 3. "The zeal and energy with which you have seconded the efforts of the Bengal Government to bring the Burmese War to a speedy and successful issue are, entitled to our fullest approbation.

4. "We have contemplated with great satisfaction the spirit and alacrity shewn on this occasion by all the Troops assembled under the Orders of your Government; but the ardour with which the Native Officers and Soldiers have embarked on a distant and novel Service has afforded us peculiar gratification.

5. "The devotion exhibited by the Native Troops is not more honorable to them than it is creditable to their European Officers, to whose judicious conduct and high Military feeling, we mainly attribute that professional spirit and exemplary attachment to the Service with which the men under them have been inspired.

6. "We desire that the sentiments of approbation which we have now expressed may be communicated to all the Officers and Soldiers who have cheerfully proceeded on Foreign Service, and our conviction that the spirit and zealous alacrity already exhibited in their embarkation is but a pledge and prelude of their services in the Field."

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) D. HILL.
Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *13th May*, 1825.

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR being about to proceed on a visit to the Provinces, the Administration at the Preidency will in his absence be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government. All official correspondence is to be carried on as usual, and the resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

The several Authorities in the Provinces Civil and Military are hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such instructions as the Honorable the Governor may see fit to issue during his absence from the Presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. HILL,
Chief Secretary.

The Madras Literary Society held their annual general meeting at the College Hall on Monday the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of receiving a report of the state of the Funds, and electing a Committee of Management for the ensuing year.

The Honorable the President having been unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan was unanimously requested to take the chair.

The objects of meeting having been stated by the Chairman, the report of the appropriation of the Society's Funds was laid before it by the Acting Secretary; which having been found to

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, wh[redacted]

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day o[redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

be satisfactory, the meeting proceeded to select a Committee for the ensuing year. The following Members were elected to fill up the vacancies.

J. M. Macleod, Esq., J. Stokes, Esq., Captain Chase, G. Hyne, Esq., J. Minchin, Esq.

The following Members were stated to have been admitted since the last meeting.

R. A. Maitland, Esq., Lieut. Col. Torrens, C. B., W. Bannister, Esq, Lieutenant Prescott, Rev. Mr. Laurie, T. M. Lane, Esq., J. W. Lewis, Esq., Captain Montgomerie, Captain Davidson, Captain D. Sim, A Johnston, Esq.

Among many other deaths which the Society had to lament since their last general meeting, was that of their late Secretary Captain Mountford, a gentleman to whom the Society are under many obligations, for the zeal which he upon every occasion displayed for the advancement of their interests. The Society desire in this manner to place upon their records the high sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the institution, and of their deep regret for his loss.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Dr. Aitken for having acted as their Secretary since the death of Captain Mountford; and being requested by the meeting to accept the office of Secretary to the institution, he readily agreed to do so.

It was unanimously voted that the venerable Archdeacon Vaughan should be requested to become one of the Vice Presidents of the institution.

The Secretary then proceeded to lay before the meeting a list of several contributions since the last general meeting.

By the Councellor Von Hammer.

Memoirs of the Count de Purgstall, 1 Vol.

Rouleau de Papyrus.

By G. J. Hadow Esq.

Hough's Reply to the Abbe Du Bois.

A model of a burmah house from Rangoon presented to the Society by Major Wahab 33d Regt. N. I.

Major Wahab states that the houses are generally built of Trale wood and Bamboo, that those built with Trale wood are differently modelled from those with Bamboo, and that the present model represents the former. "This "is generally in front of the Residence of their "Rahans and Poongees, where the people are "received who come to pay their respects to "the priests. Immediately adjoining and in "the rear is generally one long open room built "upon pillars with back part only enclosed, "which serves as a place to keep their Godmahs and other images. The roofs of these "are peculiarly constructed and very lofty. On "the sides of thes again are two other houses "something like our style of pent roofs, in "which the priests sleep and keep their books & "all other goods; so that each house consists of "four different roofs, and where the edges of "these meet in the interior there are troughs "placed for receiving the rain water, which is "conducted into large pots placed to receive it."

A wooden figure of a Dragon sent by Major Wahab from Rangoon. It is in very excellent order, and seems to have been preserved with great care. It was found in the house of one of the high Priests. It has horns of a peculiar form instead of the wings which are to be seen in most representations of Dragons; but Major Wahab was not able to ascertain what idea the Burmans attached to this image; whether it was considered as an object of worship, or whether such an animal was believed by them to exist.

Donations by Major Wahab.

2 large wooden figures gilt and beautifully carved with pedestals, one with the right hand held up, the other with the left in an attitude of repulsion.

1 smaller ditto with both hands held up.

1 wooden gilt Godmah—sitting on the back of three elephants.

1 wooden Elephant in a kneeling posture carrying a trident on his back.

1 wooden Godmah with a gilt head and round top knot. The Caffre head and peald top knot generally prevail.

1 sleeping image large,

1 smaller ditto.

By the Agent of Mrs. M'Kenzie.

13 Stone images of Hindoo Deities, *&c.*

Two papers presented by Lieutenant Alexander, the one entitled "A cursory visit to the Caves of Adjuntah," and the other a notice of some extraordinary Lusus Naturæ.

A valuable paper on the Geology of the Hydrabad country by Alexander Turnbull, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, with a collection of specimens.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Major Wahab, to Mr. Turnbull, to Lieutenant Alexander and Mr. Hadow, for their contributions, which the Secretary was desired to communicate to them.

The thanks of the Meeting was also unanimously voted to the Venerable the Vice President for his able conduct in the chair.

[*Mad. Gaz. May* 14.

The ship *Almorah*, Captain Boyd, has arrived from New South Wales since our last report. This ship was seized by H. M. Sloop *Slaney*, in consequence of tea forming part of her cargo, contrary, as it is stated, to Act of Parliament. The articles on board, including the tea, had been shipped, it appears, on account of the Government of New South Wales, the ship having been chartered by that Government---and the cargo is said to be of considerable value. The *Almorah* has sailed for Calcutta, where the proceedings against her, will be instituted, it is understood.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 17.

Ship Ganges.—The homeward bound ship *Ganges*, Captain Lloyd, was spoken with on the 19th ultimo, in Lat. 2. 44 North and Longitude 84 East, the voyage had so far been most tedious and unpleasantly hot, all on board were well, but in consequence of the mortality amongst the stock, the ship will be obliged to touch of the Isle of France.

[*Mad. Cour. May* 17.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	As.	RATE OF PREMIUM. CALCUTTA, THE 10th MAY 1825	Sell. Rs.	As.
33	8	Remittable Loan	33	12
8	8	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do...	7	8
6	0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto	5	4
4	0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued ditto	3	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 0 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange...3 0 ,, ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date..... 4 8 ,, ——
Ditto 3 months certain..... 4 4 ,, ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	CALCUTTA.	Sell
1 10 1	10½ On London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days per 100 Bombay Rs. 92	*
	Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs. 94	0 *a* 98 0

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5500 per Cent.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department, the 5th May, 1825.

The Reverend H. S. Fisher, a joint District Chaplain at Cawnpore.

The Reverend J. Young, L. L. D.—District Chaplain at Dum Dum.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d May, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In republishing to His Majesty's Forces in India the following General Order dated Horse Guards, 24th May 1824, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, in view to the fulfilment of His Royal Highness's Commands, as contained therein, that the Marriage, and Baptismal Certificates called for from His Majesty's Corps abroad, be regularly prepared in conformity, with the Regulations on this head from the Regimental Book of Registers, to be forwarded half yearly, viz. 1st of January and 1st July, by Officers Commanding Regiments (there being no Chaplains belonging to His Majesty's Army in India) to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, from whose office the same will be transmitted to the Chaplain General in England.

No. 415.

GENERAL ORDER,

Horse Guards, 24th May, 1824.

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief, that notwithstanding the orders already in force, great inconvenience has arisen from the want of regular Marriage and Baptismal Certificates from Foreign Stations of Officers and Soldiers, and their Children, His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct that the Chaplains to the Forces abroad shall be instructed to transmit to the Chaplain General's Office, half yearly, and for any broken period that may occur previous to their quitting the Stations on which they are employed, a Copy duly signed by themselves, and the Officer in Command of each Station, of the Regimental Registers of Marriages and Baptisms, now kept in conformity with the General Regulations on this subject.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant General.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Deikho River, Assam, April 21, 1825.---Intelligence has been received by Captain Neufville, who is carrying on the negociations with the Sing Phows, that two emissaries from the Burmese had arrived at Beesagong, a town on this side of the mountains, and had directed the Sing Phows to prepare all necessaries for two Commanders with their armies who were on their way to Assam; if this is true, (and Captain N. generally manages to worm out the best intelligence) we shall not be so quiet during the rains as we had supposed, and I am convinced that active employment, however severe the season, will diminish our sick list, (which has been much on the increase lately owing to the abominable Dal) for the damp, *dirty* and dismal weather we have in Assam, has a wonderfully depressing effect on the animal spirits, and requires the strong counteracting stimulus of glory and prize money.—*Hurkaru.*

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 9.

Arracan, April 24, 1825.—There is now little or no news stirring of any interest at this place. The rainy reason is evidently fast approaching, as we have had showers within the last week. Every one is hard at work, erecting himself a hut, and lines are building for the troops. The Burmese houses here are really very comfortable places, and are built in a far superior style to that of the Bengallees. The houses are all raised on a wooden flooring of rattans 5 or 6 feet from the ground and many of them are boarded, both the floors and the walls, the generality of them, however, are matted throughout. They are spacious high and airy, and are built on the same plan as the Europeans build temporary bungalows.—It is rather surprising, that they should be so free as they are from mosquitoes, but we experience no annoyance of this sort. The city is beginning now to become inhabited, the former inhabitants who had decamped in terror, and dread, the day the Town was carried, are now beginning to come in and settle; pursuing their usual avocations, and sending for their families. These people, in general, seem quiet and inoffensive, are very obliging, and appear highly desirous to please: they do any thing they are required, without making any fuss about caste. The Town of Arracan is a very large one, and is interspersed with Hills, on which are built good bungalows, which are very convenient for the European Officers to whom they are allotted.

It affords us great pleasure to announce the publication of the first volume of the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. We have as yet had time only to glance at the contents, but so far as we can judge of it by a cursory perusal of some of the Papers, which are not of a professional nature, the work is highly interesting and does great honour to the Society from which it emanates. It has been compiled under the supperintendance of Doctor Adam, Secretary to the Society, and has been printed at the Mission Press, to which the mechanical execution of the Volume does the greatest credit.

[*The Scotsman, May* 9.

By letters from Aracan, under date the 26th ultimo, we learn that the Enemy's force on Ramree is divided into two parties; but it is expected that they will not await the arrival of Commodore Hayes and General McBean. Accounts of their having reached Ramree, and of their success were hourly expected. Atawoon Monjee, the Burmese Chief who commanded at Aracan, has only been able to cross the mountains with a straggling body of about 1200 men, having thrown away every thing belonging to them in their flight. The Hill men, who are an independent race, inhabiting the mountains between Aracan and the Irrawaddy, have cut off great numbers of the Burmese in their retreat. Our troops, who followed the track of the retreating Enemy, have seen great numbers of them, who appear to have had no mercy shewn to them. The enmity of the Hill men is supposed to have been heightened by the ill treatment experienced from the Burmese previous to our arrival. The old walls of Aracan are fast disappearing; and in one month the whole will be levelled, and the Cantonments completed on their site.

[*John Bull, May* 9.

Subjoined is an extract of a letter, dated Camp Arracan, 13th April 1825.

"I wrote on the 3d instant, giving an account of the storming of Arracan, and mentioned one being ordered to Ramree. Next day, however, it was altered, and the 16th M. N. I. were sent with some Europeans, consequently we have remained behind. Four or five days ago, we, (i. e. the 10th M. N. I.) with some guns and Europeans were directed to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice; which we have done ever since.—We were given to understand that we would be absent from Arracan for about a month. Tala was the place we were destined for, where the Burmese are still said to be in force, and there is plenty of grain there; however, though the distance is only 30 miles, (some say 70) it will take a week to reach it, and that by water: but if we march and have innumerable nullahs to cross, which no doubt, we shall have, we shall not reach it in less than a month. Under these considerations, and the weather having already assumed a threatening aspect, the General, it is reported, has given up the idea of sending us, as he is afraid the monsoon will set in before we can return. The result of my enquiries have been, that the rains will commence after a month, and though they will be of six months continuance, the three first will be very heavy.—We have commenced clearing the town, and having lines built for the troops, to monsoon in, so that there is not the least prospect of our advancing farther this season; not till December next. Plenty of Indigo is cultivated here on the banks of the Arracan river near the capital. The other articles of cultivation I have as yet discovered are brinjals, red potatoes, and safflower. Plaintains of the most inferior species (full of stones) we get here. Pineapples and mangoes are still green. We get plenty of milk and duck eggs, (even have butter, such as it is). The villagers chiefly Mugs, (few Burmese) are flocking in, in great numbers; out of about 200 prisoners taken, I understand only four have been retained; the remaining (as no arms were found upon them) were liberated; all these were accompanied by their familes when caught, and I believe have now taken up their quarters in the city. The Burmese, as far as I have seen them as yet, are in appearance far inferior to the Mugs—the prisoners are regular cut-throat-looking chaps. However, we must be better acquainted with them, and then we shall be able to judge."

[*India Gaz. May* 9.

The following is an extract from the letter of a friend on board the Albion, in which Mr. Adam sailed for England some time since. It is dated the 3d of May---"I can but send you half a dozen lines, for Captain Swanson is just going on board a large Ship, which he supposes to be one of the Indiamen. We have made but a dismally slow progress hitherto, for only yesterday were we in the latitude of Madras, 13° 4°, and the last four and twenty hours have been very unproductive. I cannot, I grieve to say, give you so good a report of Mr. Adam's health as I had hoped and expected---he improved daily for the first few days, but since that the weather has been extremely warm and he has been sadly exhausted by it; but, as we shall daily now get further from the sun and heat, I earnestly hope he will soon regain lost strength, and recover. I have not time, I find, to add a word more."

[*The Scotsman, May* 10.

The long talked off project of joining the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific appears at length likely to be shortly carried into execution. The President of Mexico, under the authority of Congress, has published the decree, which authorizes him to receive proposals for this undertaking. The opening to the Eastward will be into the Gulf of Mexico, and that to the Westward into the Bay of Tehuantepee. This proposal will no doubt meet with attention from the Capitalists of England.

It is intended by Government to make another attempt to explore the course of the Niger. Captain Laing, who has been some time in Africa, with Sir Charles McCarthy, is to conduct the expedition, with a complete Establishment.

[*John Bull, May* 10, 1825.

English News.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War office, Jan. 7, 1825.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Ensign R. B. Martin, from the 85th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Stephens, who exchanges, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet J. A. Fullerton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires; and R. Rumlye, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fullerton, both dated Dec. 30, 1824.

10th Ditto. R. Giffard, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dent, promoted, dated Dec. 30, 1824.

14th Ditto, Lieutenant E. S. Gooch to be captain, by purchase, vice Ormsbys, promoted; and Cornet R. T. Gilpin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gooch, both dated Dec. 30, 1824.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, J. D. Wright, Gent. to be Assistant-surgeon,

vice Armstrong, promoted, dated Nov. 11, 1824,

5th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major J. S. Simcockes to be Major, without purchase, vice Emes deceased; Lieutenant S. Bolton to be captain, vice Simcockes, Ensign C. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton: and Arthur L'Estrange, Gent. to be Ensign vice Wood, all dated Dec. 30, 1824.

6th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon S. Hood, from half-pay 86th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

14th Ditto, Hospital Assistant G. Evars to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Trigge promoted in the 6th Foot, dated December 23, 1824.

21st Ditto, Lieutenant G. Deare to be captain, by purchase, vice Van Batenburgh who retires; Second Lieutenant B. Bayly to be First Lieutenant by purchase, vice Deare: L. A. Speatman, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bayly; all dated Dec. 30, 1824: and Assistant-Surgeon G. Barclay M. D. from the 35th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Dent, deceased, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

22d Ditto, Lieutenant G. Munro from half-pay 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Green who exchanges, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

23d Ditto, Captain C. Schaw from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Captain vice J. P. Correvont, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Dec. 30, 1824.

34th Dito, Captain G. G. Nicolls, from from half-pay, to be Captain, vice M. Sherer, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

35th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant D. M. Macgibbon to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Barclay, promoted in the 21st Foot, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

55th Ditto, Second Lieutenant C. W. Stevwright, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice M. Furlong, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

60th Ditto, Lieutenant C. Chichester, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Barrington, who retires; Second Lieutenant D. Dickson, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chichester; D. FitzGerald, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dickson, all dated Dec. 23, 1824.

67th Foot, Hospital-Assistant A. Cumming, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice French, promoted in the 49th Foot, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

85th Ditto, Cornet D. Stephens, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign, vice Martin, who exchanges, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

89th Ditto, Captain E. G. Smith, from half-pay 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. A. Steele, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

90th Ditto, F. Eld, Gent. to be Enigns by purchase, vice Eyles, promoted, dated Dec. 23, 1824.

94th Ditto, Serjeant Major W. Spiller, from the 43d Foot to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Coward, removed from the Service, dated Nov. 25, 1824.

2d West India Regiment, Lieutenant C. V. Jessop, from the half-pay York Chasseurs, to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. Griffiths, who exchanges, dated Dec. 30, 1824.

Unattached.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Willy, from the 7th Foot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. Landman, who retires; and Major J. Williams, from the 2d Foot, vice Major-General W. Gifford, who retires; to be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase, both dated Dec. 30, 1824.

Captain Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. from the 14th Light Dragoons, vice Major General W. Armstrong, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase, dated Dec. 30, 1824.

Brevet. Capt. A. G. Laing, of the Royal African colonial corps, to have local Rank of Major in Africa only, dated 23d Dec. 1824.

Hospital Staff.—Brevet Inspector of Hospitals W. A. Burke, M. D. from the half-pay; Deputy Inspector E. Brown, from the half-pay, and Deputy Inspector J. Strachan, M. D from the half-pay, to be Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals. All dated 23d Dec. 1824. Assistant-Surgeous W. Milne, from half-pay of the 1st Foot, vice Hospital-Assistant Brown, appointed to 85th Foot, dated 23d Dec. 1824; and J. Magrath from the half pay York Chasseurs, vice Palmer, dated 25th Dec. 1824. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces. J. Hawkey, M. D., vice M'Glibbon, promoted in the 21st Foot, dated 23d Dec. 1824, to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces.

Memorandum.—Assistant-Surgeon J. Cleland on half pay 33d Foot, requests leave to resign, dated 23d Dec. 1824.

Commissons signed by Lords Lieutenant.

Royal Western Regiment of Middlesex Militia, E. M'Grath Esq. to be Captain.

Rutland Legion Yeomanry Cavalry, G. J. Heathcoate, Esq. to be Major Commandant, vice T. Hotchkin, resigned, dated 16th Dec. 1824.

THE SCOTSMAN,—October 30.

Jews in India.—The London Jews' Society, who had employed a Mr. Sargon to visit Cannanore in India, to gain information respecting the people in that place and vicinity, who were supposed to have been the descendants of the ancient Israelites, have recently received a communication on the subject from Thomas Jarrett, Esq. Secretary to the Society's Corresponding Committee in Madras. These people have Hebrew names. Some of them read Hebrew, and thay have a faint tradition of their original exodus from Egypt. Their common language is the Hindu. They are idolators, using and mixing idolatrous ceremonies with Hebrew. They circumcise their own children. They observe the great expiation day of the Hebrews, and call themselves white Jews.—They speak of the Arabian Jews as their brethren. They use the prayer, Deut. vi. 4. 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord," &c. They have no priests or Levites amongst them, under these names, but elders, and a chief in each community, who superintends their religious concerns. They expect the Messiah, and to return to their own land.—*Literary Chronicle.*

THE SCOTSMAN,—November 6.

Portsmouth, Nov. 2.—Arrived this morning the new sloops of war—*Champion*, *Orestes*, and *Pylades*, with the *Nieman*, (umpire Comm dore), from a trial of 16 days' cruizing in the Channel, to ascertain whether the plan of ship-building pursued by the Navy Board (as it has been carried into effect in the construction of the *Pylades*,) that of Professor Inman, of the Royal Naval College (who constructed the *Orestes*), or of Captain John Hayes, R. N. (whose new principle guided the building of the *Champion*), is the best. The result has been, that Captain Hayes' plan triumphs over Professor Inman's, as much as the Professor's does over Sir Robert Sepping's, or the navy boards, whose vessel is not only decidedly inferior to both the others, but as bad as any previously existing ship of her class in the navy. In the most essential qualification—of sailing off the wind—the *Champion* proved pre-eminent, astonishing the most experienced judges of ships' sailing, and surpassing all other vessels in this respect they had ever seen. In sailing before the wind, in a run of 90 miles, yesterday, from Torbay to Portland, the three vessels were not a mile apart; but the superior behaviour of the *Champion*, in blowing weather, showed that her powers, as a man-of-war, exceed those of either of the other ships—indeed, put the Navy Board vessel out of the fair class of competition.—*Globe and Traveller.*

The service of the Right Honorable Sir Godfrey Bosville Macdonald of the Isles, Baronet of Macdonald, Lord of Slate, and Baron Macdonald, took place in the Robing Room of the Parliament House, on Saturday the 30th of October. The Macdonald estate, comprehending the lands of Slate, North Uist, and others, in which his Lordship was served heir to his brother, the deceased Lord Macdonald, was part of the lands belonging to John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and were granted by him on 28th June 1449, previous to his forfeiture, and the annexation of the Earldom of Ross to the Crown, to his brother, Hugh of the Isles, Lord of Slate, and have since (except during the time they were forfeited) continued in the family of Hugh of the Isles. Lord Eldin was Chancellor, and Mr. John Archibald Campbell Clerk of Court, by whom evidence was laid before the Jury to prove the propinquity. After the service Lord Macdonald gave the Jury and other friends an entertainment at Barry's Hotel, at which were present the Lord Provost, Lord Elgin, Lord Belhaven, Lord Eldin, and a number of other distinguished characters. During the evening Signor de Begnis, Messrs Phillips, &c. Gow and his band, and the Highland bagpipes, gratified and amused the company.

THE SCOTSMAN, November 10.

Glasgow Cotton Market, 6th Nov.—There has been a good demand for Cotton this week, and there being but little offering, an advance of ¼d. to ½d. has been obtained. The sales amount to 1,430 bales, as under.—Sea Islands 71, 15½d. middling fair, 16d. to 16½d. good fair, and 17d. good—Do. Bowed 16, 12½d. good—Do. Stained 22, 8½d. very ordinary, and 11d. middling fair—Boweds 397, 8⅞d. to 9d. good fair, and 9½d. good—New Orleans 119, 9d. middling, to 9¾d. fair—Mobile 46, 8½d. middling fair, and 9½d. good fair—Demerary, &c. 162, 8d. inferior and stained, 10¾d. fair, and 11½d. good—Tortola 73, 9d. fair—Madras 74, 7⅝d. fair, to 7¾d. good—Surats 219, 6d. ordinary, to 6½d. fair. No Imports.

IRON RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

An ably drawn prospectus of this proposed Iron Railway, has just been transmitted to us, from which it appears, that by the proposed line, the distance between Manchester and Liverpool will be 33 instead of 36 miles, and that the expense of the railway, and of the loco-motive machines to travel upon it, will be £400,000, which sum it is proposed to raise in 4,000 shares of £100 each. The prospectus proceeds to state, that the total quantity of merchandise passing between the two towns is estimated at one thousand tons per day; that these goods are principally transported either by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, or the Mersey and Irwell navigation; and that the average time consumed in the passage is thirty-six hours, and the average charge fifteen shillings per ton. By the projected rail-road the passage will be effected in four or five hours, and the charge will be reduced about one-third. This saving will, of course, afford a stimulus to the active industry of the country, and by a salutary competition give a new impulse to the powers of accumulation. It may not be easy to conceive, how the proprietors of a railway requiring a capital of £400,000 can afford to convey goods at a lower rate than the water companies, but the problem is solved thus:—the water companies can carry than much lower than they do, but, strong in the enjoyment of their monopoly they do not chose it; and in support of this assertion, it is said, that the shares in the Old Quay navigation, which originally cost £70, have been sold for £1,250. The railway company do not, however, rest upon the mere point of economy in money, they think economy in time also of much importance; a saving of 5-6ths of the period of transit they hold to be no mean consideration, and this will be effected daily and every day; exclusive of which, great impediments and injurious delays arise at certain seasons of the year in the carriage by water, to which the railway will not be subject; in summer there is often a deficiency of water, and in winter the navigation is frequently locked up for weeks by the frost, so that merchandise is sometimes longer on its passage from Liverpool to Manchester, than from New York to Liverpool! On these, and a variety of other grounds, the expediency of the proposed measure is strongly urged, and it is now fully determined to apply to Parliament for an act to enable the proprietors to carry this grand project into effect. It may be proper to add, that the conveyance of passengers, as well as of merchandise, enters into the scheme of the railway, and that suitable vehicles will be established for their accommodation.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Derbyshire Railway.—The subscription for a *Rail-Way* from the Cromford Canal to the Peak Forest Canal, in Derbyshire, is nearly filled up. This Rail-Way rises from inclined planes to the summit level of 1000 feet above the former Canal, and then descends 760 feet to the Peak Forest Canal. The country being very mountainous and irregular, embankments and tunnels will be necessary; yet the engineer (Mr. Jessop) is certain, that the expense will not exceed £4000 per mile on an average. It is proposed to use locomotive engines on the level parts, and stationary engines at the inclinep planes. The total expense is stated at £150,000, and the probable revenue at £16.676, from which, when £1040 are deducted for agency and incidental expenses, and £960, or £30 per mile for keeping in repair 32 miles of rail-road, eleven per cent profit is left. The carriage of coal, lime, stone, timber, iron, &c. is calculated at 1d. per ton per mile, and grain and goods at 2d. per ton per mile; this is exclusive of 1d. per ton per mile, which it is in contemplation to charge for the cost and maintenance of the steam-engines. The report from which these statements are extracted is dated September 2d, 1824.—*Manchester Guardian.*

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The ardour shown for Joint Stock speculations, has given birth to no less then five new projects within the last eight days. These are—a Porter Brewery Company, capital £150,000—a Pawnbroking Company, capital £75,000—a Distillery for the English market, capital £200,000—a Glassmaking Company, capital £100,000—a Whale-fishing Company, capital £200,000 and to these we may add, a Company, originally projected in Glasgow, for making an Iron Rail-way from Paisly and Glasgow to Edinburgh. Taken singly, all these projects promise well. There is not one of them in which we should be afraid to embark to a moderate extent; but by bringing them out so quick, an unfavourable impression may be created in the public mind, as if they sprung from a sudden fit of speculation, rather than from sound commercial views. We say this, not with reference to the schemes already announced, all of which promise to be beneficial both to the stockholders and the public, but from the fear that the success of these may generate others of a more questionable kind, the failure of which may bring discredit on the whole.

We believe none of the new schemes have been more rapidly filled up than the *Scottish Brewery Company*. The capital was in reality subscribed in a few hours of the day on which the advertisement made its appearance; and what is remarkable, no less than three different sets of individuals had the same project in view. A formal coalition was entered into late on Saturday, between the parties, and early on Monday the shares reserved for the trade were all subscribed—hundreds of applications from traders and others being rejected. The scheme for a *Scottish Glass Manufactory*, since projected, has been filled up with the same facility. There is a second company of the same description, the history of which we have not learned. The capital of the *Pawnbroking Company* which promises to unite benevolence with private emolument, has been subscribed in two days. The subscription for a *distillery for the English market*, if not completed, is we understand, far advanced. Of the progress of the *Railway Company*, we have not heard. There are plans for four or five works of the same kind in England, which have met with great encouragement. The nature and objects of the *Whale Fishery Company*, and the new Company *for Mutual Assurance*, which are very recent, will be seen from the advertisements.—We have already expressed our fears that this rage for joint stock companies may be carried too far. It is very probable, however, that some of the largest of those already formed, such as the Iron and Glass Companies, may rather lead to a change in the proprietory, and infuse new life into the management of existing establishments, than to the creation of new ones.

ODE ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

There has been a ludicrous controversy about the author of the verses on the death of Sir John Moore, which Byron commended so highly, and which Captain Medwin considered as written by the noble poet himself. The following admirable parody on the ode has been published in the *Globe and Traveller.*

Not a *sous* had he got—not a guinea or note;
And he look'd confoundedly flurried
As he bolted away without paying his shot,
And the landlady after him hurried.

We saw him again at dead of night,
When home from the club returning;
We *twig*'d the Doctor beneath the light
Of the gas-lamps, brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dews,
Reclined in the gutter we found him;
And he look'd like a gentleman taking a snooze,
With his *Marshall* cloak around him.

"The Doctor's as drunk as the D—l!" we said,
And we managed a shutter to borrow;
We rais'd him, and sigh'd at the thought that his head
Would dreadfully ache on the morrow.

We bore him home, and we put him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter
To give next morning a couple of red
Herrings, with soda water.

Loudly they talk'd of his money that's gone,
And his Lady began to upbraid him;
But a little he reck'd, so they let him snore on
The counterpane just as we laid him.

We tuck'd him in, and had hardly done,
When beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun
Of a watchman "one o'clock" bawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From his room in the uppermost storey;
A rush-light we placed on the cold hearth-stone,
And we left him alone in his glory.

The red snow of the Alps and northern regions is now determined to be an *Alga*.

M. A. Chevalier, of Paris, having been consulted by a gentleman respecting the best method of preventing a pond in his garden from putrifying, recommended the employment of animal charcoal. The experiment was tried with perfect success. The small pond or basin was about nine feet in diameter and three deep. The water proceeded from a spring; but towards autumn it became putrid, and exhaled a mephitic odour. On the 10th of August 1823, 45lbs. of animal charcoal, in powder, were thrown into it, care being taken to spread it equally on the surface, where it at first floated, but afterwards fell to the bottom. The effect of this was to remove all offensive smell from the water; and M. Chevalier, upon examining a bottle of it, found it had neither an offensive smell nor taste, though it had been out of the pond for eight days.—M. Chevalier observes that the animal charcoal which has been thus used in a pond, might, when taken out, be employed as a manure, as it gives out by slow degrees to vegetable bodies the substances which it has absorbed.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

We have often had occasion to notice the remarkable practice of the Shakers in America, of cutting the hardest steel with a revolving wheel of the softest iron. Mr. Perkins repeated the experiment in London, and since that time it has excited general notice in every part of Europe, The most careful investigation of this curious process has been made by M. M. Darier and D. Colladon, of Geneva. Having ascertained that the effect is not owing to the annealing of the steel, and found that the effect was not increased by the fragments of steel, which, after some time, collect on the iron wheel, our authors justly suppose that the whole effect is directly mechanical, arising from the brittleness of the steel, which is torn asunder before it has time to introduce itself among the molecules of the soft iron; and they consider it as analogous to the penetration of wood by a ball of tallow.—*Ib.*

Ammonia disengaged from Plants during Vegetation.—M. Chevalier has determined the very curious fact, that the Chenopodium valvaria spontaneously disengages ammonia in a very free state during the act of vegetation; and he has also found, in conjunction with M. Boullay, that a great number of flowers, even among those which have a very agreeable odour, spontaneously disengage ammonia during vegetation. M. Chevalier likewise obtained ammonia from the Chenopodium valvaria by distillation.—*Ib.*

Annual return of Migrating Birds to the same spot.—The late Dr. Jenner, in a curious paper on the migration of birds, published since his death in the Phil. Trans. for 1824, mentions the following curious experiment: "At a farm-house in this neighbourhood I procured several swifts, and by taking off two claws from the foot of twelve, I fixed upon them an indelible mark. The year following their nesting places were examined in an evening, when they had retired to roost, and there I found several of the marked birds. The second and third year a similar search was made, and did not fail to produce some of those that were marked. I now ceased to make an annual search; but at the expiration of seven years, a cat was seen to bring a bird into the farmer's kitchen, and this also proved to be one of those marked for the experiment.—*Ib.*

THE SCOTSMAN,—November 13.

Hatton-Garden, Nov. 9—*A Peace-maker—or a Candidate for the next Congress.*—Mr. Michael O'Shaughnessy, one of the natural conservators of the peace on Saffron-hill, appeared before the sitting Magistrate, to prefer a complaint against Mr. MacRooney, for interrupting him in the execution of a duty, to which he felt an urgent call. It appeared, from his state-

ment, that Mr. MacRooney came into his shop on Saturday night last, and abused in a most *woilent* manner himself, his wife, and some *dacent* comp any that were spending the eveuing with him; "I *tould* him, your honour," continued the complainant, "that I'd have no *distarbance* in my house, and wished him to be after getting out. I did every thing I could to persuade him, for, says I, I'm a peace-maker betwixt you; I even kicked him out a dozen times, but it did not make him a bit the quieter."

Magistrate—"Did he strike you?"—"Me, your honour; why should he strike me? I was *pace-maker*; by my troth I did all that man could do; for, said I, Denis MacRooney you must lie quiet, just as I shoved him into the street."

At this stage of the business Mr MacRoouney made his appearance at the office. The efforts of the *pace*-maker were very visible. His face exhibited one mass of tumefaction, and it was only by his being enabled to open his mouth, that the position of his other features could be guessed at. He then requested the magistrate to grant him a small trifle of warrants. "I wants," says he "a warrant against Mr. and Mrs. Shaughnessy, and Mrs. Molly Doran, Mr. Shaughnessy's cousin *garman*, and Mr——." Here the magistrate interrupted him in reciting the catalogue of offenders; and on the promise of the *pace-maker* to take a different view of *civil* duties in future, they both retired to a neighbouring public-house to discuss coolly their views on the subject of peace.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing, in the morning, that he seemed to cough with some difficulty, he answered, "that is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

THE FINE ARTS—Mr Newton, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Edward Landseer, have lately returned from a visit to Scotland, which was undertaken chiefly for purposes connected with their profession. Each of these gentlemen resided for a short time at Sir Walter Scott's, and each has brought away a portrait of his host. The three portraits differ in some respects from each other, but they are all considered very like the original. There is nothing of an elevated character about the head of Sir Walter; the predominant expression is shrewdness—we had almost said cunning. In Mr. Leslie's picture, Scott is represented sitting in a chair, holding in his right hand a stick, which, on account of his lameness, is his inseparable companion. The hair and the marks of approaching baldness are well depicted. Mr. Leslie has reverted to the practice which once generally prevailed, of painting the arms of the sitter in a corner of the picture. The colours of the arms in the present instance are very quiet, and the object does not appear amiss. The motto is "Wat it weel." Messrs. Newton and Landseer have painted Sir Walter in his library. The dress is the same in all the pictures—namely, a green coat, yellow waistcoat, light trousers, and a black neck-cloth. Messrs. Newton and Landseer have added a leathern belt, attached to which Sir Walter carries a hammer and a small hatchet, which he uses very frequently in pruning the trees on his estate—an occupation of which he is very fond. Mr. Landseer, who is known to the public only as a painter of animals, has proved by this effort that his talents are not limited to that branch of art in which he has rendered himself eminent. Although the portrait was made in a very short time, and under some disadvantages, the likeness is considered excellent. Mr. Newton's picture, which we should have before stated to be a very clever production, is to be immediately engraved. Mr. Leslie's portrait is destined for a gentleman in America, for whom it was expressly painted.

It appears from Mr. Murray's statement, that he paid Lord Byron above £15,000 for the works published by him, viz.:—

Childe Harold, I. II.	£600
——— III.	1575
——— IV.	2100
Giaour,	525
Bride of Abydos,	525
Corsair,	525
Lara,	700
Siege of Corinth,	525
Parisina,	525
Lament of Tasso,	315
Manfred,	315
Beppo,	525
Don Juan I. II.	1525
——— III. IV. V.	1525
Doge of Venice,	1050
Sardanapalus, Cain, and Foscari,	1100
Mazeppa,	525
Chillon,	555
Sundries,	450

A SCRAP OF NATURAL HISTORY.

It is well known to the learned and unlearned that Ireland nourishes no noxious animal—a *fact* for which a *final cause* may be found, in the immemorial propensity of the people to take the office of the viper and the tiger into their own hands, by stinging, tearing, and worrying one another. In days gone-by our own soil had its share of wonders and virtues too—and precisely at the time when feuds and forays were so numerous, that a peaceable man might justly reckon the wolf and the serpent more inoffensive neighbours than the creatures of his own species. Facts quite as marvellous respecting Scotland, as the snake-killing virtues of the sister country, are attested by old Hector Boethius, and having been copied from him by Cluverius, a well known geographer, they have of course, found their way into half the Universities of Europe, and are no doubt still seriously believed by the ingenuous *alumni*. To let our readers see what are the admirable things learned foreigners are taught to look for in our dear country, we quate the passage from the 24th chap of Philippus Cluverius, which was to a very late period (and perhaps still is) a text book in many universities.—"Scotland," says the anotator of Cluverius, "abounds in very fierce wolves, which would render the whole country a desert, if they were not kept down by a breed of generous dogs."—It would be refining too far to suppose, that these wolves are allegorical quadrupeds, and typify the gipsies who robbed hen-roosts, or the hungry clans who levied *black mail*, or, in modern times, the tribe of lawyers who hunt down and howl over their clients. "Deer are found in such prodigious herds, that a thousand or fifteen hundred are taken and killed at a single hunting." Hence the Austrian Archdukes were firmly persuaded that every Highlander dined daily on venison—and derived his swiftness of foot and fine *charging pace* from this regimen. "In the Caledonian woods are wild white oxen, with a mane like the lion, which disdain to eat, or even touch, the grass upon which the foot of man has trod." We might challenge Ulster, Leinster, Connaught and Munster, to produce any four-footed beast so lion-like, disdainful, and dignified as this Caledonian ox. But these are poor and paltry distinctions compared with what we have now to mention. The German assures us, with all the solemn gravity of a downright matter of fact man—but we must give it in his own words:—"*Mus major non reperitur in Scotia, ac aliunde importatus, moritur!* The RAT is not found in Scotland, and if imported dies." Would to heaven, Philip Cluver, or John Buno, that thou hadst told the truth here! Little dost thou know what progress the wisdom of parliament has made in naturalising quadrupeds alien to the soil and climate of our country in the days of simple Hector Boece. The *ferosissimus lupus* we know nothing of, and we can very well want his company; the *bos sylvester* has left his horn to the geologist, and is seen no more; but the *mus major*, which once found the very smell of Scottish earth mortal, has taken absolute possession of the land, and swarms from border to border. Far from finding any thing hostile to their constitution in the soil, they thrive and multiply like locusts in Egypt. They are found in all the houses of the nobility; they are very numerous in the courts of law; the church is positively undermined by them; the camps and barracks are full of them; they infect all the public offices. Even in the capital of the sister kingdom, Scottish rats, known by their superior voracity, abound prodigiously in both Houses of Parliament; and a friend of ours who was lately in London, avers that he saw with his eyes a monstrous large rat of the half Scottish breed, actually sitting on the throne! Shade of John Buno! some second-sighted Jacobite had tempted thee to indite this sly sentence, that time might turn it to a libel upon our infirmities! This is the unkindest cut of all. We can pardon thee such calumnies as "*Canibus semecoctis delectatur Scoti pariter ac Angli!*" because there is neither sin or shame in having a sirloin a little underdone; but why make sport of our heaviest misfortunes— why come upon us with such fell satire, whose sting is worse than being torn by the tusks of the Caledonian wolves, or gored by the horns of the *bos sylvester*.

THE SCOTSMAN,—NOVEMBER 17.

MR. BROUGHAM.—It is rumoured that the Judges on the Northern Circuit, in Justice to several Barristers, who are sufferers from the unaccountable delay that has taken place in promoting Mr. Brougham to the rank of King's Council, deemed it their duty to support a representation on that subject to the Lord Chancellor. The etiquette of the Bar, as is well known, will not allow a senior counsel to follow his junior, except the latter have a silk gown; and as Mr. Brougham's talents have raised him to the first rank in his profession, the consequence is, that his less distinguished but senior brethren, who would often receive briefs in the same cause with him, but to whom, when a choice between them must be made, he is naturally preferred, are deprived of their fair share of business. This injury has long been a subject of loud complaint, and has more than any one thing exasperated the Bar against the Lord Chancellor, who for reasons best known to himself, has always refused to do this act of justice. Into the rumours of the ground alleged by the Lord Chancellor's friends in his justification, we will not enter. It is now, however, understood, that the Lord Chancellor has at length seen the necessity of taken a step which ought to have been taken years ago.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE SCOTSMAN—NOVEMBER 20.

A plan has, we understand, been brought forward by Mr. Landale, civil engineer, for the improvement of the port of Leith, which promises to greatly benefit those interested in the revenues of the harbour and docks, and, indeed, the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith generally. Mr. Landale proposes to run out two rough stone breakwaters, from Leith Pier, and from the east end of Newhaven, until they nearly meet, and form a contracted entrance, of the depth of thirteen feet, at low water springtides,—the powing and the reflux of the tide through which will greatly increase the depth of water in the channel of the harbour, and at the same time enable the London and other steam-vessels to land their passengers at the quay at all periods of the tide. By the use of steam boats in rowing the stone vessels, or flats for conveying the stones, it is calculated that the expence of such an undertaking may be greatly reduced, and as one of the effects of it will be to materially assist in embanking the sands of Leith, an offer of a large sum has, we learn, been made to the city of Edinburgh, toward the execution of the plan, on condition of the subscribers receiving the right of property to the sands.—*Chronicle*.

THE STAR.—NOVEMBER 22.

BOW-STREET.

POMPEY THE LITTLE.—*Madame* Styles, a little French lady, handsomely enveloped in silk and feathers, was charged with having stolen "one spaniel *he*-dog," the property of Mrs. Mary Lewis, a tall and very finely-feathered English lady.—Madame was attended by her spouse, Mr. Styles, who, when asked by the Magistrate what he was, replied, "Me, Sir! I am a pensioner of half-a-crown a day, and a Serjeant in the West Middlesex Militia, at your service!"

Mrs. Lewis gave a very animated description of the manner in which Madame had deprived her of her quadrupedal protector. "I was walking through Sydney's-alley the other evening," said she, "accompanied by my little dog Pompey, and had just shaken my white cambric pocket handkerchief at him in play, when Madame Styles came up to me, and said, 'Ah, Madame! is this your very littel, pretty littel dog? Mon, Dieu! what a sweet little fellow it is!' 'Yes Ma'am,' said I, 'it is my little dog, and a very sweet fellow he is; but I am afraid I have lost my bunch of keys, for I have been shaking my white cambric pocket handkerchief at him and my bunch of keys were in it." Well, Sir, Madame took my little dog up in her arms, and kissed it, and patted it very kindly, whilst I looked for my bunch of keys; but would you believe it, Sir! when I rose from picking up my bunch of keys, Madame had vanished with my little dog in her arms! She was gone, Sir!—she was gone—and I have never seen my little dog since! I thought I should have gone distracted, but I had sufficient nerves to make the best of my way home; and, taking my servant with me, I went directly to Madame's residence, and the moment I saw her I said to her, 'Madame! Madame! What have you done with my little dog?" 'Hah!' said Madame—'Hah': for what you come here about your littel dog?---I know nothing about your d—n nasty littel dog!—Get out of my house!—get out of my house!—get out of my house, in one minute, you *mad* woman!'—Was this proper treatment, Sir, for a Lady in search of her poor little dog—?—'Oh! Madame,' said I, 'if you have put down the door little creature at the door of any house, tell me so, at once, that I may go and inquire after him, and I will freely forgive you; but do not, do not, I beseech you, send me away without some intelligence about him. But no, Sir, no—she would know nothing at all about my little dog, though the lady *what* lives on the second floor urged her to confess what she had done with it; and at last was obliged to come away without the poor dear little thing, or without obtaining the least information respecting him, otherwise she said she would send for a constable to take me away.

Madame Styles, in her defence, said she certainly did meet Mrs. Lewis in Sydney's-alley, as she had described; and having some acquaintance with her, she asked her how she did? but she denied the whole story about her attentions to the little dog; and she called her landlord, who declared that she never had any such dog in her possession. "Madame Styles is a Lady what's very fond of dogs," said he, "but she has enough of her own without stealing other *folkses*."

Mrs. Lewis, however, persisted in affirming that Madame actually ran away with her dog; and she moreover accused Madame of being a *regular dog fancier*. "She is intimate," said Mrs. Lewis, "with half the dogshop keepers in London; & it is very hard that I should be *done* out of the truth by such a false woman. The Magistrate told the afflicted matron not to alarm herself for he would take care that she was neither "done out of the truth, not out of her little dog;" and he then postponed the matter for a week, in the expectation, as he informed *Madame*, that the dog would be then forthcoming.

THE SCOTSMAN,—NOVEMBER 24.

HUMANITY OF ENGLISH LAW.—To add to the wonder and admiration which our enviable institutions command, let it be recorded, that last week a man was duly killed, according to law, at Swaffham, by a spring-gun, set *in a certain road* running through the plantations of a Mr. Mason, of Nacton. There was nothing in any measure irregular in the poor fellow's death—nothing which the law has not contemplated and approved. In going through the woods to examine what was fit for felling, unconscious of any danger, he attempted to pass a certain spot, to tread on which had been made punishable with death, at the pleasure and by the contrivances of the 'Squire, he trod on the wire of the gun, and received the charge in his body. All this, however, was strictly lawful. It has been argued on the Bench, that our social system rests on steel traps and spring guns, as without these contrivances there would be no partridges and pheasants, without them no resident Country Gentlemen, without them no unpaid Magistracy [redacted]
Steel traps and spri[redacted]
tween the privilege [redacted]
of a trespasser, who [redacted]
dent or design into a fo[redacted]
thousand blessings which t[redacted]
from the services of the [redacted]
We trust that the fate of po[redacted]
draw down the public indigna[redacted]
man and *lawful* practice of setti[redacted]
What would be thought were th[redacted]
plantation to shoot a trespasser [redacted]
hand, and what does it matter whet[redacted]
about the man's death by pulling a [redacted]
by deliberately laying a snare to shoot [redacted]
first would undoubtedly be the more [redacted]ble course; for, in the former case, he would destroy only the trespasser whom he desires to shoot, while in the latter, his own servants, friends, or any innocent person, may heedlessly fall into the snare laid for the poacher. With regard to the Swaffhim tragedy, in justice to Mr. Mason, it must be observed that the gun was set in his absence from England by his son, Captain G. Mason; but we must add, that we read with feelings of inexpressible disgust, a statement that the Jury on inspecting the spot found the gun *again loaded!* Close to the very ground torn up by the dying man in his agony, *as if a horse had pawed it*, the instrument of death was prepared for fresh mischief! "It would seem," says the report, "that the deceased (who must have lain sixteen hours in agonies which cannot well be imagined) had rolled round through briars and brambles to a tree near the spot, where the ground appeared as if a horse had been tied there, and pawed the ground all round. He had afterwards crawled upwards of eighty yards to a hollow part, where there was a seat placed for the keeper to watch, and when he was found, nearly insensible, uttering only 'let me alone.'" One would think that a man of ordinary humanity, on seeing a spot bearing such dreadful marks of human suffering, would have exclaimed—"No more spring guns;" and we are willing to hope that the statement that the gun was found reloaded, is void of foundation.—*Morn. Chron.*

THE STAR.—NOVEMBER 25.

HAYTI.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, NOV. 2

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

"CIRCULAR, JOHN P. BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI, TO THE COMMANDANET OF THE DEPARTMENTS:

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, OCT. 6, 1824.—The Envoys, who, upon the request that was made to me, I sent to treat in France of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, have returned. Their mission has not resulted in the manner we had a right to expect it would, because the Goverament, incredible as it may appear, still pretend to the chimerical right of sovereignty over this country. The pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, is for ever inadmissible. It is a new proof of what I have before declared, that our only sefety is in our own unshaken resolutions, and how wellfounded were the apprehensions which induced the measures I have adopted. Under these circumstances, it becomes you more than ever to refer to the directions of my Proclamation, of the 6th January last, and the private instructions which have followed it. Press with activity all the necessary works; put in good order the artillery and munitions of every kind. Let nothing be neglected. Put in requisition the workmen of the army, and even if it be necessary, private individuals, to have in readiness the gun-carriages which are yet unfinished. Do everything in such a manner, that in case of invasion by the enemy, you may not be retarded in any one point. Remember your duties, your responsibility, and act accordingly. The national honour demands (you will not lose sight of this) that safety and quiet be assured to those strangers, who, upon the public faith, guaranteed by the Constitution, may be residing in this country. Protect them and their property, so that they may be in the most perfect security. It will be a sufficient reflection to be sensible of the infamy which will be thrown upon the nation, if, under any circumstances, we shall act otherwise. Destroy the implacable enemies who shall place their sacrilegious feet upon our territory, but never let us disgrase our cause by a dishonourable action. In sending deputies to arrange the forms of recognition of our independence, I yielded to the requests made to me by the agents of the Government of the King of France. It was necessary to perform this act, to take from malevolence every pretext for taxing me with obstinacy. It was necessary to do it, for my own peace of mind, and in fact to fix the opinion of the nation upon this important point. I believe, in this respect, that I performed my duty; but I have the satisfaction of declaring that I have not been deceived.

"The Republic is free, it is for ever independent, since we are determined to bury ourselves under its ruins, rather than submit to a stranger. In the meanwhile, the enemies of Hayti rashly count upon divisions among us. What folly, and at the same time, what duplicity! Let us be eternally united. Faithful to our duties, we shall be, with the assistance of the ALMIGHTY, for ever invincible.

"BOYER."

THE SCOTSMAN.—NOVEMBER 27.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY.—In the Schools of Anatomy and Surgery in London, it is strongly recommended to the students to attend classes for acquiring the art of *drawing*. The Professors, indeed, hold it out as a *source* of important and almost indispensable knowledge. We are glad to learn, therefore, that steps are now taking for organizing a system of education for the *surgical students* in Edinburgh, by which they may be enabled to draw from dissections &c. *Mr. Berwick*, known as a pupil of *Haydon*, and not unknown for his own productions in more than one branch of the fine arts, has recently executed some *anatomical drawings*—considered by our ablest Anatomists as possessing the very highest merit—and is, we understand willing to teach students upon reasonable terms. *Mr. B*——, we know, is sustained by an enthusiatic love of his profession.

[redacted]EMBER 1.

SPONDENCE.

[redacted]OM STOCKHOLM, OCT. 28.

[redacted]n can proudly assert that [redacted]illing of debt, is at this mo- [redacted]egree of prosperity, which is [redacted]. There is an enlightened and [redacted]under a popular King, who is [redacted]e, and may bid defiance to any [redacted] northern colossal Power: a con[redacted]py people, and the term "Radical" [redacted]n among them. It has in an especial [redacted] blessed with a bountiful harvest, and, [redacted]ace and plenty may, in the strictest [redacted]the word, be said to reign throughout [redacted]arter of the kingdom.

No Minister, perhaps, who has been appointed to this Court as a Representative of Great Britain, has executed his official duties with more zeal and ability, and stands more highly popular, than his Excellency Sir BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD, long the faithful servant of your King. He is beloved from the Sovereign down to the most humble individual, for his urbanity, liberality, and condescending manners. Of all other Ministers here I assure you Sir BENJAMIN is decidedly the most popular, and may be ranked as the first, who uniformly receives a most marked attention from the King and his family, and sometimes spends days with them at their country palaces, and is seen to walk about arm in arm with the King. In those parts Sir B. visited last summer, such as Gottenburgh, &c. where he met his countrymen, he was absolutely idolized for his frank and gracious manner, and was elegantly entertained by them. As to politics, I have the best reason to know, from high authority, that BERNADOTTE has declared himself the firm friend of the British Empire, and little doubts can be entertained that your Ambassador has exerted his influence in this respect in no ordinary degree.

There has been a great fall of snow and hard frost here, which has extended to 150 miles in the interior, where the thermometer of Fahrenheit stood at 31, and sledges have been moving about, a rare circumstance in October. There is every prospect of an early and severe winter.

The Queen is still here, and to be seen daily riding about, and at the Theatre: but her popularity, for what cause it is difficult to assign any reason, stands by no means so high as that of the King or Prince OSCAR and his Princess. The latter have just arrived from Norway, on a visit to the King on which occasion the city was illuminated. It is fixed by a Royal Mandate that the Prince shall reside at least six months in the year at Norway, a wise act to draw the Norwegians, hitherto under the Danish Government, more closely to the Swedes, so as to constitute them one people.

Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr RAE WILSON are here from Russia. WILSON, it is said, has been annoyed in Russia, having been often taken for a General of the same name. There have been different travellers here during last summer, and I think by and bye a tour in Sweden will be just as fashionable as that in France or Italy. Through the activity of General BLOOMFIELD our city is to be illuminated soon with gas, in which view some *enlightened* individuals are invited from London to forward this important object. Great improvements are making in the place, and new buildings erecting. If Mr. M'ADAM's system were adopted we should be quite the thing, and I hope no *stone* will be left *unturned* to forward this scheme to mend our ways, after your example in England.

The venerable Count EUKERSTRAN, who long held the office of Prime Minister, has retired on a pension for his faithful services and resides on the estates of his Countess in Poland, to pass the remainder of his days. His fine library of 40 000 volumes has been presented to the public. There are three ships of war, of 90 guns each, on the stocks at Carlscrona, one of which, the *Charles John*, is to be launched the 10th of November. The Swedes are active in augmenting their naval force, and the King is indefatigable in bringing the military into the highest state of discipline.

Letters from Chiraz announce, that in the month of April there was an earthquake, which lasted six days and six nights without interruption, and swallowed up more than half that town. Not more than 500 persons could save themselves. Kazroun, a town between Bocher and Chiraz, was also swallowed up, with almost the whole of its inhabitants; and what is very extraordinary, all the mountains in the neighbourhood of Kazroun have met the same fate, and not a trace is left of them.

ASSASSINATION *of* MAJOR CHAMPION.

(From the Newfoundland Gazette of Nov. 9.)

ST VINCENT, OCT. 16.—It is our painful duty to record, in this day's *Gazette*, the melancholy death of Major Champion, 21st Royal North British Fusileers, commanding the troops in this garrison. On returning to the fort on Wednesday evening last, at about 7 p. m., he was shot by the sentry posted at the drawbridge, and expired before 10 on the same evening. The wretch who committed this diabolical act is now given over to the civil authority; and as this is the second instance of a similar nature which he has endeavoured (though in the first instance happily unsuccessfully) to perpetrate, it is hoped that he will soon meet with that fate which he so richly deserves. The body of Major Champion was interred with every military honour due to the much-lamented deceased on Thursday evening; and marked respect was paid to his memory by the principal authorities, civil and military, together with most of the respectable inhabitants. The foregoing particulars (transmitted to us from the regiment) comprise a faithful detail of as shocking an event as ever was recorded—one, we are happy to say hitherto unprecedented in this colony, & of which, perhaps, scarcely a parallel can be found in the annals of the British army. It has thrown a gloomy melancholy over this community, which at once marks the detestation and horror in which the crime is held, and the deep commiseration that is felt by all for the fate of Major Champion, & in the affliction of his widowed lady, and five fatherless children, when the melancholy tidings shall reach them in England. We have but few particulars to add, to what is communicated officially above, respecting the death of this gallant officer. He was on his return from town to his quarters in the fort, and had reached about the middle of the drawbridge, when he was challenged by the sentinel on duty at the end of it, who inquired particularly as to his identity, and being assured it was the Major who approached, he immediately shot him, and he fell from his horse on the bridge, the distance between him and the assassin being about six yards, and the shot passing below the left breast through the body. An inquest was held on Thursday on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder returned, when the culprit was committed to gaol upon the Coroner's warrant. Major Champion was in his 37th year; he had seen much service, principally as an Officer of the Staff, in various parts of the world, and was much esteemed by his brother Officers, as well as all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A vessel was sent express to his Excellency the Governor on the night of the Major's death, and he returned here early yesterday morning, from Canouan, since which he has directed a Court of Sessions to be called for the trial of the prisoner. The wretched assassin is named James Ballasty; he is a native of Ireland—has been about ten years in the regiment, and bore a bad character in it. He acknowledged his guilt at the moment of the murder, and repeatedly since; indeed, the savage and unfeeling manner in which, we are assured, he exults in the deed, almost exceeds belief, although his victim not long since is understood to have solicited and obtained a remission of his punishment for an attempt to commit a similar crime.

THE SCOTSMAN.—DEC. 1.

Mr. Arkwright, who purchased the Marquis of Ormonde's park and mansion, at Sutton, for two hundred and seventeen thousand pounds, already possesses landed estates of nearly a similar description, for which the wealthy proprietor has given upwards of three hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Arkwright and Sir Robert Peel are supposed to be the richest commoners in England.

Mr. MATURIN.—Mr. Maturin was singular in his dress, and had generally the appearance either of the confirmed sloven or professed fop. One day his habiliments were in the extreme of fashion—every garment was arranged with the nicest care—a speck on his cravat, or the disorder of a shoe-tye, would have given him real torture; at another time was a strange contrast. Once when his wife had lain-in, a friend sent to enquire for the health of the family, Mr. Maturin opened the door and received the message.—"Tell him who sent you," was his reply, "that the angel mother is doing well the cherub babe is gone to Heaven, and poor Maturin is as well as can be expected." He was a complete devotee to dancing, and in the frequent habit of giving parties by day, shutting his windows, lighting the candles, and indulging with his friends in his favourite amusement till night. I once passed an evening with him at the house of a famous bas blue of the Irish metropolis. Moore, Lady Morgan, Shiel, and many other ornaments of the country were of the party. All eye and ear, I was enjoying "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul," when Maturin accosted me with "why do you not dance?" "what do you live for?" On every occasion he carried this penchant to an extraordinary extent. He has been heard more than one to regret that his clerical duties were not in unison with his taste. He certainly was not "at home" in his profession. In private life Mr. Maturin was most exemplary—a faithful husband, an affectionate father, a warm friend.

GLASGOW.—His Majesty has granted a charter erecting the town of Anderson, and certain lands adjacent, comprehending a population of about ten thousand, into a Burgh of Barony. The first election of Magistrates takes place on Tuesday the 28th inst.

The election of a President for the United States took place on the 29th October, but two or three weeks will elapse before the result of the votes in all the States is known. The mode of election is this:—The inhabitants of each State chuse a body of *electors* for this special purpose, equal in number to that of the representatives and senators the same state sends to Congress; but no person who is a senator or representative, or office-holder at the time, can be of the number. These electors meet in their several states, and give their votes by ballot for president and vice president. The lists of votes thus given are sent to the seat of the general government, where they are opened and counted. The person having the greater number of votes is president, and he that has the next greatest number is vice-president. But if the former has not the votes of a majority of all the electors appointed, then it falls to the House of Representatives to chuse the president from the three persons who have the greater number of votes. The president must be a native American, and not under thirty five years of age. The three most popular candidates, are Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CRAWFORD, and General JACKSON. The new president is not inducted till March. The period of service is four years, but he is generally re-elected for four years more at the end of the first period.

THE SCOTSMAN,—DEC. 4.

We learn, from various quarters, that four or five thousand men have received orders to proceed to Ireland. Billets, it is said are about to issue for a considerable force to be quartered in Dublin; and within the last week, the Barracks in George's street, in the heart of the City, have after a lapse of three or four years, been occupied by a regiment of infantry. We need not add, that these manifestations have produced some alarm among the nervous, while there is, at the same time, great affectation of alarm in certain quarters which assuredly do not feel any.—*Dublin paper.*

We understand that Sir William Congreve is returned from his tour to the Continent, where he has for the last three months been engaged in the formation of a Company for the employment of British capital, in lighting the principal cities of the Continent with gas, under the sanction of their respective Governments. We hear that arrangements have been made for this purpose with Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Hanover, and many of the principal towns in the Netherlands. Sir Wm. Curtis and Messrs Spooner and Attwood, are the Bankers for this immense undertaking, which has been received with the greatest satisfaction in every place Sir Wm. Congreve has presented himself during his absence from England.

THE SUN, DECEMBER 6.

PARIS, DEC. 3,—Crimes have multiplied within the last two years in a frightful manner, demanding the attention of moralists and statesmen. It is not, however, by the gross ignorance in the lower classes, nor by vain appearances of authority among the upper classes, that men are to be improved. *Devotees* indeed fill every office. One enters the congregation to be a Director-General, another to supplant a Custom house officer, or even Police spy. Hypocrisy descends from the upper to the lower classes, and we can say of our times, men must now make their fortunes to insure their salvation. These miserable tricks deceive nobody, and the people are not convinced of the truth of a religion which teaches poverty, by seeing so many persons practise it to become rich. Nothing is a greater proof of want of sincerity, than the affectation of speaking of religion on every occasion. It is talked of in the newspapers, at the police-offices, and even at the opera; and this alliance between sacred and profane shews the falsity of all these appearances of sanctity. M. Montlosier has observed, that impiety is always the fruit of intolerance and persecution; that irreligious books were never in fashion, but when every sort of worldly passion was indulged in the name of heaven.

ROBERT PALMER.—The late ROBERT PALMER was in the early part of his life *a bill sticker*, which circumstance was pretty generally known to the performers. One evening, dressed for *Sir Brilliant Fashion*, he strutted into the green-room with sparkling buckles on his shoes and at his knees, and a brilliant ring on his finger; one of the company inquired if they were real. "I wear *nothing but diamonds*," replied PALMER. "I congratulate you," said JOHN BANISTER, "for I remember when you wore *nothing but paste*." This occasioned a war, which was heightened by Mrs. JORDAN crying out, "*stick him against the wall, Bob—stick him against the wall,*"

The contest for the Presidential Chair continues to be carried on with great vehemence in the United States. The questions is not one of very great interest in this country: yet we cannot be wholly insensible to an event which by possibility may lead to political consequences affecting the interests of our own country. Travellers who have recently arrived from the scene of warmest contest agree in stating, that General Jackson appears likely to overtop his competitors. Messrs. Adams and Crawford. We own that we do not anticipate this result with any particular pleasure. General Jackson's popularity is in a great measure founded on sentiments of violent democracy, and of particular hostility against England. We regret the prevalence of such sentiments for the sake of America herself, and for the sake of taht friendship which we should wish to see subsisting between the countries.

THE STAR,—DEC. 6.

THE ARMY.

Letters, dated the 2d June, have been received from Madras, which state, that the 48th (Northampton) Regiment of Foot, that had arrived there from New South Wales, had been attacked by *cholera*, immediately after being stationed in Fort St. George, and had suffered severely. The Regiment lost ten men a day, and nearly the whole of the Light Infantry had been carried off. We are happy, however, to add, that after the removal of the Corps to the Mount, which is about nine miles from Madras, the disease ceased. The death of any of the Officers of the Regiment is not mentioned. The heat was excessive.

The Recruiting Parties, in several districts, have received directions to recruit, forthwith, for the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot, which is under orders for foreign service.

Detachments belonging to the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), and the 1st Battalion of the 60th (the Duke of York's own Rifle Corps) received orders to march on Saturday, from Westminster for Canterbury.

A detachment of Recruits, belonging to the 2d (the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Infantry, was ordered to march on Saturday, from Westminster for Chatham.

A detachment of Recruits, belonging to the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons was ordered to march on Saturday, from Westminster for the Depot of the Regiment, at Maidstone.

Majors HUTCHESON and MITCHELL's companies (Royal Artillery) embarked at Woolwich, on the 1st instant, on board the William Harris transport, for Ireland. The former company is to relieve Major HUGHES's, now in Dublin; while the latter and Major MITCHELL's will go on to Jamaica, to relieve Majors PIERCE and NICHOLL's ordered home. The Officers embarked are—Major HUTCHESON, Capt. BISSETT, Lieutenants ARMSTRONG, FRASER, R. LUARD, BRISCOE, and Dr. VERLING, M. D.

The 25th Regiment (Royal Borderers), stationed at Ennis, have seventeen out detachments in the county of Clare.

The eldest son of JOHN COX, Esq. of Limerick, is appointed a Captain in the 90th Foot.

Captain BIRCH, of the 38th, commanded the detachment which engaged the enemy at Rangoon, on the 16th of May, and in which Lieutenant KERR was killed. Major BURTON commands the Artillery in the division.

The 69th Regiment will not return to England as expected—they are ordered to join at Rangoon.

Lieutenant EDWARD KING, of the 48th Foot, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Botany Bay.

BOW-STREET.

MANAGING AN AUTHOR.—The "*Married and Single*" squabble between Mr. Poole and Mr. Elliston, we regret to state, has led to a very unpleasant result—to wit, a marriage between the leather on the foot of the Manager and the broad-cloth on the nether portion of the Author—or, in other words, Mr. Elliston has thought proper to inflict an actual kick on Mr. Poole's own proper person *a parte post!*—at least as nearly so as he could; and Mr. Poole, in return, has thought proper to "lallup" Mr. Elliston's own proper shoulders with a three-penny ash plant! which kicking and lalluping very naturally brought them before the Magsitrate.

Matters of this kind are always enveloped in mystery; but, as far as the circumstances appeared, they were thus:—About a fortnight ago, Mr. Poole wrote a letter to Mr. Elliston—whether to ask how he liked the preface to "*Married* and Single," or to offer a new piece, we do not know; but whatever that letter was about, Mr. Elliston did not vouchsafe to notice it, and therefore, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday Mr. P. repaired to the Theatre accompanied by his dedicatee, Mr. St. Aubyn, for the purpose, as it would appear, of demanding an answer. At the stage-door they sent in their cards; and, after waiting a quarter of an hour, they were desired to walk into Mr. Elliston's private room. They did so; and, after waiting another quarter of an hour, Mr. Elliston entered the room with their cards in his hand, and without any preface at all, said to Mr. Poole, "If you don't get out of this house. I'll kick your"—(what we had rather not mention). Now, Mr. Poole, instead of getting out, began to remonstrate; and thereupon Mr. Elliston kicked him--- whether precisely according to his threat or not, we know not. Then Mr. Poole began laying on Mr. Elliston with an ash plant, which he had brought with him—whether for the purpose or not we cannot say; but be that as it may it was so dry and feckless that it broke almost directly; and then the Gentlemen seized each other by the collar, & shook each other well, and there was a terrible scuffle between them. How long that scuffle lasted, and how they were got apart, we cannot say; but certain it is, there was no great damage done on either side; and when the scuffle was over, Mr. Poole and his friend, Mr. St. Aubyn, came direct to this Office, whilst Mr. Elliston called out to his doorkeeper—"If you ever let that man into my theatre again, I will discharge you."

Mr. Poole and his friend, as we have already said, came direct to this office; where they obtained a private interview with Sir R. BIRNIE—for the Magistrate of the day (Mr. Minshull) was otherwise engaged at the moment, Sir RICHARD heard their story, which story was afterwards communicated to Mr MINSHULL, who thereupon issued his warrant, and in a few minutes Mr Elliston appeared in the custody of Ruthven—an officer who executes warrants of this description with a peculiar grace. Mr. Elliston came, attended by Messrs. Dunn and Winston, the treasurer and acting manager of his Theatre, and having taken his seat on the bench, the following colloquy ensued:

"You complain, Sir, of having been assaulted by Mr. Elliston?" said Mr MINSHULL, addressing Mr. Poole, who was seated at the other end of the bench by the side of his friend, Mr. St. Aubyn.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Poole, rising—"yes, Sir---Mr. Elliston has kicked me, as I stated in my deposition."

"Did you strike Mr. Elliston?" asked his Worship.

"I struck him, with this stick," replied Mr. Poole—holding up the fractured ash-plant abovementioned—"I struck him with this stick, but not until he had assaulted me, as I have described."

"Well, Mr. Elliston," said his Worship "what have you to say?"

"I shall say nothing," replied Mr. Elliston, who still occupied one of the Magisterial chairs with much dignity---"I shall say nothing; let him expose his character in a public Court."

"Then, I say, Mr. Elliston," rejoined his Worship, "that you shall find bail."

"There they are, Sir---there they are," said Mr. Elliston---pointing to Messrs. Dunn and Winston, who instantly entered into securities for Mr. Elliston's appearance at the Sessions, and then all the parties withdrew without any further remark.

THE SUN, DEC. 7.

Professor BULKLAND has published a letter relative to the cave lately discovered at Banwell. The Professor states the thickness of the mass of sand, mud, and lime-stones, through which the bones, horns, and teeth are dispersed, to be in one place nearly forty feet. He adds—"Many large baskets full of bones have already been extracted, belonging to the ox and their tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of a wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave bones, but it is clear, from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of the bear, that they are of an antedeluvian origin."

THE LONDON JOURNALS.

DAILY

Extracts from the Morning Papers, Dec. 7.

[BRITISH PRESS.]

The royal order for placing on the retired list all the French Generals, who having attained the age of fifty years are entitled to the full pension, has excited a strong sensation in the political circles of Paris. France is the only country in Europe in which there is a fixed term beyond which, without any reference to their wishes or ability, no military officer is permitted to remain in the service of the State. The leave to retire at fifty years of age was originally intended as a boon to those who might, for particular reasons, desire to avail themselves of it: but it is now converted by the Ministry into an oppressive engine to drive from the army all the veterans who do not enjoy their favour. It will be in vain that Charles X. may continue to compliment the military by a visit to the invalids, or the gift of a few crosses of honour, if he suffer his Ministers, by one sudden blow, to strike off sixty Generals from the list of active service. Our Correspondent, whose letter on this subject will be read with peculiar interest, gives an account of some other plans, which it is understood, in the best-informed society, M. de Villele has formed for the maintenance of his power. The measures he is persuading his Sovereign to sanction, in spite of the King's better judgment and the strenuous opposition of the Dauphin seem to shew, that he possesses some extraordinary influence over the Royal judgment, not likely, we think, soon to give way to any force that can be marshalled against him. He has firmly withstood the shock resulting from the accession of the new Monarch, and it is not probable that the Chamber of Deputies will

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY [illegible]

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

declare against him, unless by the violence of his schemes to retain office he should raise too general a storm of public indignation. We can conceive no measure so ill judged in that point of view as this, by which sixty of the most distinguished Generals of the French army are, by a single stroke of the pen, absolutely dismissed into retirement. In one respect, perhaps, it may be acceptable to the Royalists. Hardly one Officer, who acquired eminence during the days of the Republic, will now remain in the ranks that march under the white flag. Whether it be wise or just to manifest this distrust of the soldiers of the Revolution we will not now discuss; but we cannot refrain from expressing our disapprobation of an arbitrary act, utterly irreconclable with our notions of what is fairly and honestly due to all public servants. The measure, we understand, is to be carried into execution in a mode worthy of the design with which it was conceived.

THE STAR.—Dec. 7.

The opposition to the projected Thames Quays, on the part of the Duke of Northumberland, is likely to produce still greater cause for discomfiture on the part of his Grace, in consequence of recent plans of improvement in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, which have just been laid before the Commissioners. By these plans, the entire south side of Cockspur-street is to come down; likewise all the buildings connected with the King's Mews, and the Golden Cross Inn, to St. Martin's-lane, should the Act of Parliament, which is contemplated, be carried. To complete the uniformity of the square, Northumberland House will be exactly cut through, and half that pile of buildings razed to the ground.

On a benefit night, at a provincial theatre, many of the actor's friends were admitted by a private entrance before the doors were opened. An Irishman, who, on getting in at the usual hour, found all the best seats taken, exclaimed in great wrath, "It is a shame that they should fill the house in this manner, *before any body gets in.*"

One pound of American cotton, which costs 3s. 6d. is, by the labour of Nottingham manufactures, converted, without any expense except that of labour, into a manufactured article, which sells for 31l. 10s.

COCK-PIT, DUCK-LANE, WESTMINSTER.

On Tuesday last there was a great variety of exhibitions at this Pit. The celebrated dog Billy, who has scarcely a tooth in his under jaw, was put in to fight, or rather to kill without opposition, 100 rats. The dog seems to improve, notwithstanding his defect as to grinders, upon every batch. The rats, upon being thrown out of the basket, ran to the four corners of the Pit, and Billy cleared each corner of life with wonderful rapidity. Amongst those who witnessed and admired the ability of Billy were Jack Ketch and the son of a Nobleman, who actually got in to conversation together without being able to give a guess at each other's station or business. After the dog had dispatched the rats, in less then twelve minutes, a badger was tied to the wall, and a bull terrier set at him. The fight was furious for a long time: at length the dog conquered; but the victory was dearly won, both of the poor animals having suffered dreadfully. Jack and the Honourable Mr. —— relished this battle better than the last, although Billy, they admitted, had done the job as clean as if he had been bred in Newgate. A fight between a bull dog and a bull-terrier, then took place. The battle was a desperate one. The bull-terrier, although 9lbs. lighter than his antagonist, vanquished him after twenty minutes tearing at him. Jack enjoyed this amusement even more than the former, and his new friend thought him quite right, and observed, that he was certainly a judge. "Why, yes, said Jack, "when I am done my own business I likes to see others doing theirs in the same neat way."

CITY STATE BED.

Since the Mayoralty of Alderman Staines, the Lord Mayors of the first City of the world have had, as well becomes their civic dignity, and more especially, their civic hospitality, one of the largest beds to lie on that is now extant. It seems almost equal to the Great Bed at Ware, in which we are told 26 butchers and their wives slept on the night of King William the Third's Coronation. But even in sleeping, men are degenerated; and since the nights when those mighty City heroes, Sir William Curtis, Sir Charles Flower, and other Magistrates of Similar eating and sleeping capacities, filled the great bed, it has been scarcely used. Nay, to such a pitch has this degeneracy been carried, that the worthy Alderman and his Lady who possess at present the privilege of sleeping in the great *Pulvinar*, have proposed that it should be got rid of, put up to auction and sold, and a snug, comfortable, ordinary, clean bed be substituted in its room. Some of the Members of the Corporation, who aim at rivalling their great predecessors, and look forward somewhat confidently to the honours of the largest bed in the City, do not, however, approve of the proposal; and accordingly it has been discussed in the Councils of Civic Rulers of the East end of the world, with all that good sense and wisdom which ever distinguish their debates. The case was first agitated in a Committee of General Purposes, a deputation was appointed to visit and inspect the bed, and after their report, the matter was regularly argued in all its bearings. The cost of the bed was stated to have been £3,000, and if it were brought to the hammer it would not fetch a hundred, that it might be cleansed, fumigated, re-dyed, and repaired; the curtains could be nearly patched with the window-curtains, and new window-curtains purchased for the very moderate sum of £800. The Committee of General Purposes, after hearing opinions, and collecting evidence, decided accordingly, that the old bed should be repaired. But one deliberation on so very large a matter was by no means sufficient. The Court of Common Council again sat in deep deliberation on it on Friday last, and some more light having been thrown on the state of the bed, it being considered impossible to remove all the tenants who possess its honours without being elected by the citizens, it was finally resolved to expel it and them together from the Mansion-house. Thus future Lord Mayors and Lady Mayoresses are to be condemned, by the degeneracy of one Magistrate, to sleep in an ordinary bed, as if they were no more than a man and woman. The State Bed, with all its ornaments, living and dead, is accordingly to be sold by auction.

The Prices.—Four Gentleman of the name of Price, all of very different dimensions, are members of a Literary Society, and are thus distinguished by the other members;—the tall one is called *High Price*, the short one *Low Price*, the fat one *Full Price*, and the thin one *Half Price*!

THE TIMES.—Dec. 7.

In a contest for the seat in the French Academy, vacant by the death of M. Lacretelle, a M. Dorz has triumphed over M. Lamartine, the celebrated author of the *Meditations Poetiques*. M. Droz is not at all known in England, and we have not heard that he is so in France. His excessive modesty must have hitherto concealed his merits from public view, and their discovery reflects great credit on the penetration of the Academy.

Most extraordinary Preservation.—We are about to record one of the most unparalleled and providential escapes that perhaps ever happened. It appears that the *Coromandel*, 110 tons, while a short distance to the S. E. of the Eddystone, about three o'clock on Monday morning, under close-reefed topsail and stayforesail, was struck by a sea and in five minutes more another took her under her bilge whilst rolling, and upset her, precipitating the unfortunate watch into the sea. The master, two of the crew, and a passenger, who were in the cabin, felt themselves thrown down and almost smothered with the various cabin furniture which was piled upon them. While groping in this frightful darkness, the master accidentally seized the scuttle-hatch, which was now above their head—he with his companions crept into the coal-hole, and there remained in dreadful anxiety for one hour before the water reached them. After a miserable lapse of six hours, and when the water had mounted to their chins, they felt the ship strike—the water receded—hope returned—she struck again—light issued from below, and shortly after the rejoicing prisoners crept from their retreat and landed on the Breakwater, a huge projecting mass of which had pierced the vessel and held her fast. Mr. Eddy, of Cawsand, who was in his pilot boat, soon perceived the sufferers, and at the risk of his own life, rescued them from their peril. Nothing but the bottom of the vessel remains, and her cargo has disappeared.—*West Britain.*

THE CITY STATE BED.

In the Committee of General Purposes, held a few days ago, the subject of the lamentable dilapidations of the grand City State Bed, in the Mansion-house, underwent a very serious discussion. This bed, which is nine feet long, and six feet eight inches broad was built in the mayoralty of Alderman Staines, and cost the city the enormous sum of 3,000l. The curtains were of the richest damask satin, and the bed clothes corresponded in every respect with the magnificence of the embroidery. As it has not been considered absolutely a part of the duties of a Lord Mayor to repose in this great bed, the present Lord Mayor suggested the propriety of getting rid of it altogether, as a thing very little ornamental, and of no utility whatever. Some of the members of the Corporation shook the head at this proposition, considering the bed as a sort of "privilege," which they could not resing to the hammer without sustaining a loss of a portion of their independence; whilst others approved of the idea of substituting a bed of ordinary dimensions and proprieties, and disposing of the emblem of civic gorgeousness to the highest bidder. The case was accordingly brought forward in the committee, Mr. Walter in the chair.

One of a deputation of gentlemen appointed to examine the condition of the bed, Stated to the committee that in its present condition it was really a disgrace to the city. He believed that very few "heads" of the city had rested upon the pillow of the great "pulvinar" since the Mayoralty of Alderman Sir Charles Flower, who gave a very high description of its qualities. That worthy magistrate declared in the presence of ladies and gentlemen, who might be supposed to be interested in the question, that he had never slept so comfortably in his life as in the "pulvinar." Indeed, he did nothing but sleep in it during his period of mayoralfiy, it was so soft and beautiful. The opinion of such a judge of luxuries ought to have some weight with the committee, and therefore it would be advisable to have an estimate of the probable expense of repairing the bed, and redipping the curtains and decorations.

Mr. Savage agreed in the opinion, that the bed was not fit to be seen, but he thought it absurd to entertain a notion of repairing and re dipping. He had examined it as closely as he durst do, and he ascertained that there was *living* evidence of the impropriety of keeping it any longer in the grand dormitory. (Laughter)

A Member.—You don't mean——

Mr. Savage.—Indeed I do. It is almost incredible to most people, but I assure you that it is the receptacle of all sorts of vermin. (Loud laughter.) To think of repairing and re dipping is absurd. The curtains are all in tatters, and who would talk of patching the "pulvinar?" The best thing that can be done is to get it out of the way, and put up a clean bed in which people can lie and not be tormented. (Laughter.)

Mr. Deputy Farrance differed from Mr. Savage in opinion as to the whole of the merits of the case. He considered that before the Committee could be justified in removing the state-bed, the Aldermen who had the civic-chair in prospect should be consulted. It was natural to suppose that every Lord Mayor would wish to enjoy the same luxuries which had been at the command of his predecessors; and it was a question whether the removal of such a massive piece of furniture would not be considered a sort of indignity. He believed that the bed would be unexceptionable if the ingenuity of the upholsterer were exercised a little upon it. The window curtains and the bed curtains were made of the same material. Now the bed-curtains, which were certainly in a state of decay, might be very well mended and repaired by being pieced from the window-curtains, and a new set of window curtains might be put up at an expence not exceeding 80l. The whole would not probably exceed 800l.

Mr Savage observed, that the ingenuity of another person, besides the upholsterer, would be necessary, if the Committee determined to repair and redip—he meant the ingenuity of the scavenger. (A laugh). Besides, it would be expedient to have the assistance of a conjuror, to charm away the present inmates of the bed, which he assured the meeting had presented themselves to his astonished vision in incalculable numbers. The committee might, to be sure, redecorate, and repair, and redip, the whole of the concern; but it would be infinitely more creditable to get rid of the cumbersome article at once, than to fit it up to deceive the eye, for a deception it certainly would be, as the pillow must prove as sleepless an one as that of *Macbeth*, although for a very different reason. (Loud laughter.)

A Member coincided in the proposition for the repair of the old bed. He wished to give the Committee a little information on the subject, as he had picked it up. It was certain that the projector of the bed contemplated a considerable size of Chief Magistrate. It was equally certain that Sir Wm. Curtis, when Lord Mayor, delighted to roll about in the "pulvinar," and that Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, as well as Sir Charles Flower, repaired to it after a feast as if to a *torus genialis* or bridal bed—so high were its qualites above those of any other bed in the Mansion-house. Now although his present Lordship did not seem to have the same opinion of the bed, (indeed, he was no heavy enough to form a fair estimate), yet there were some gentlemen who were approaching to the chair likely to have a taste for it, from their comfortable habits of life, and the increasing rotundity of their persons. Viewing the bed as an appendage to the civic state, and a symbol of the comforts of the Corporation, it was impossible to think of parting with it. The member therefore moved that the Committee should recommend to the Court of Common Council to order that the state bed be repaired and redipped forthwith, at an expence not exceeding 700l., and that new window curtains be put up, at an expense not exceeding 80l.

Alderman Wood observed that the bed ought not to be removed without some very cogent reason. It had been put up at a vast expense, and probably would produce but a trifling sum towards the more modern and plain fitting up of the apartment in which it stood. He had, in fact, questioned some of his brother Aldermen, who had not yet enjoyed the honour of claiming a right to the bed, on the subject of removing it, and they certainly did not at all relish the proposal. He should, therefore, in justice to those who had not yet passed the chair, one atom of whose pleasures or privileges he did not wish to take away, oppose any motion for the removal of the bed, and support that which had been just proposed.

A Member stated, in support of the motion, that it had never entered the heads of those who wished to introduce a bed of ordinary dimensions and properties, that not only an Alderman, but his lady were to repose in it. If a new bed were to be constructed, it would be absolutely necessary to have it as broad, if not as long, as the "pulvinar", and a great expense would of course be incurred. It was a strange fact, that in cases where the size of the magistrate was not remarkable, the size of his lady supplied the deficiency; and it must be recollected that the Lady Mayoress had a voice in deciding upon the paraphernalia of the bedchamber, of which the bed was so important a feature. (Laughter.)

Mr. Savage said, his objections to the state bed were insurmountable. Whatever might be the ambitious views of future Lord Mayors, he certainly thought that it reflected upon [illegible] to have such an old battered tottering [illegible] of furniture in a bed-room in the Man[illegible] The upholsterer had been consulted on the [illegible] and he declared that although the bed [illegible] 3,000l. he could allow no more than 10[illegible] Mr. Savage then proposed that the Committee [illegible] commend to the Court to order that the old bed should be removed, and that the chamber be fitted up with useful furniture at an expense not exceeding 500l. This motion was negatived and that for patching up the old hangings was carried. In the Court of Common Council, however, on Friday last, it was determined that the state bed, its curtains, and the window-curtains should be expelled from the Mansion-house, notwithstanding the vote of the committee, and that a new fitting up be substituted at the expense of 500l. The state bed is, we understand, to be sold by public auction.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—Dec. 8.

We are exceedingly sorry to learn that a report is very prevalent in the West End of the town, that his Majesty is very seriously indisposed. His medical men are very frequently passing, and his domesties wear a very sombre aspect.

THE ENGLISHMAN,—Dec. 12.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN APPREHENDED FOR EXTENSIVE FORGERIES (AT BRISTOL.)

For the last four years a Mr. Savary, the son of a banker in Bristol, has been carrying on business in that city as a sugar refiner, in conjunction with a Mr. Saward. Their reputation was unimpeachable, and their credit extensive; latterly, however, as it is reported, Mr. Savary, who was the managing partner, extending the business beyond the capital, and rather than expose the necessities of the concern, resorted to raising money on acceptances which now turn out to be forged. About ten days ago, he left Bristol for London, under pretence of attending to the business of the firm, and wrote in a day or two after to excuse himself on account of illness, from immediately returning, and his wife and family left apparently to attend him. On Sunday last his partner received intelligence that excited alarm. A meeting of some of the principal bill holders was convened; forgeries to a great extent appeared, one gentleman holding bills to the amount of several thousands; the partner was dispatched to London to make inquiries after the offender. At Bath he met Mrs. Savary, her son, and her father and mother, on their return to Bristol. They said Mr. Savary had left the Thames for America. The partner, on arriving in London, gained information which led him to suspect that the fugitive might join "the Hudson," which left the Thames on the 3d instant, and was then at Cowes. He immediately went to the latter place, and on going on board the Hudson, discovered his unfortunate partner, passing under the name of Henry Serrington. The offender was taken into custody on Thursday last, and conveyed to Bristol, in a state of great mental agony and despondency.

THE NEWS.—December 13.

The frequent holding of Cabinet Councils, and the unusual length of time to which they are prolonged—one on Friday extending to four hours—in the absence of positive intelligence, furnish ground for much surmise. South America, Ireland, and the war between the Greeks and Turks, are each mentioned, and no doubt have each attracted the attention of Ministers; but we are apt to think that it is the latter point to which the solicitude of our Government is at this moment principally directed.—Russia, we understand, is making bitter complaints (crocodile lamentations) of the demoralization of the Turkish Empire consequent on an unsuccessful war, and, merely to prevent further bloodshed, demands to be allowed to expel the Turks from Europe by taking possession of Constantinople. The Austrians, she says, may, to balance matters, be allowed a portion of the Greek states—the French she proposes to satisfy by a permanent possession of a part of Spain; but how to gain the consent of England to these measures, puzzles the liberal and worthy Autocrat. If he cannot stimulate our hopes, he trusts, however, to work upon our fears, and we must admit that the British mode of governing Ireland and our East India possessions, supply good reasons for avoiding a war with the Continental powers.

Earthquake in England.—At about two o'clock on Monday afternoon, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Portsmouth and in its neighbourhood, as well as at Chichester and Hayling Island. It was very sensibly felt by many at the lower end of the Point at Portsmouth, by the Custom-house, but more particularly at Kingstone Cross. The convulsion was so great there, that one family was so alarmed that they feared their residence would be rased to the ground; the plates and the dishes were all in a jingle: such articles as were suspended moved like the pendulum of a clock, and indeed, every thing in the house was in great agitation.

It appears another of our Colonial Governors is about being removed from his Government, but for what reason we are not yet aware of—viz. Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. and to be relieved by Major General Darling.

The Commander of our forces in the West Indies and Governor of Barbadoes, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B., is ex-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

[redacted] of absence, [redacted]ount to a resig-

[redacted] Dragoon Regiments, [redacted]rest for giving an indis-[redacted]ess, and was ordered to be [redacted]urt-Martial, has requested to [redacted]retire from the Service.

[redacted]quis of Huntley.—It is understood [redacted] officer is to be appointed to the [redacted]ment of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Sun.*)

As a proof of the public feeling excited by the publication of facts illustrative of the maladministration of Lord Charles Somerset at the Cape of Good Hope, it may be mentioned, that on his Lordship's name being proposed on Wednesday night, as honorary member of the Society of Arts, his Lordship's election was secured by one ball only.

AN OLD OFFICER THAT HAD A STRONG IDEA OF MILITARY PROMOTION.—It was his custom to make his children read a chapter in the Bible every Sunday afternoon. Upon mention being made of Nebuzaradan, Captain of the guard, coming to Jerusalem (2 Kings, xxv. 8.) he stopped the reader, and cried out in a tone of voice that shewed how much he was interested in the matter, "Good God! is that man still a Captain? Why he was a Captain when I was a little boy. Promotion in his regiment must have been very slow."

While almost every part of Europe is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt, the Nile, is said to have failed this season its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain.

THE COURIER, DEC. 17.

We received this morning Hamburgh papers to the 11th instant, Dutch to the 16th, and Brussels to the 15th. The first contain afflicting but deeply interesting accounts of the late inundations at St Petersburg. The loss of life and the destruction of property, prove to be much greater than were at first suspected. We have given elsewhere the details without abridgment. It will be seen that the Emperor exerted himself with much humane activity to succour and console the unfortunate sufferers; and the most meritorious efforts are making by his Generals, and other eminent persons, to mitigate the calamity, which, great as it is at this moment, is susceptible of aggravation from the frost setting in, and from the scarcity of provisions threatened, and indeed, already, in some degree, experienced through the dreadful waste of all kinds of stock occasioned by this awful visitation.

WINDSOR, DEC. 16.—During these five weeks past his Majesty has not enjoyed so good a state of health as he did during his summer residence at the Royal Lodge; but the King's health has greatly improved since his return from the metropolis, and he is enabled to resume his accustomed exercise in the Great Park. Yesterday, at a little before one o'clock, his Majesty left the Royal Lodge in his pony phaeton, accompanied by the Marquis Conyngham, and followed by a second phaeton containing part of the Royal Suite, for an airing in the Great Park. His Majesty after driving about for two hours, returned to the Royal Lodge, where he dined. This day his Majesty again took an airing in his pony phaeton, followed by his attendants, for upwards of two hours, in the Great Park.

INUNDATIONS IN GERMANY.—(Extract from a letter written by a Lady in the Grand Duchy of Baden to a Lady of Rank in England, dated Furstenau, 23d November 1824):—"The last weeks have brought great calamity over this country and the neighbourhood. That dreadful event of nature, inundation, which may be truly called a second deluge, has caused wretchedness and misery amongst thousands, especially in Wurtemberg and Baden. In Eberbach the waters rose to such a height that people stepped into the boats from the third story of the houses. Down the Neckar houses and barns came floating in great numbers. Even the dead were not spared. The coffins were torn out of the graves by the raging floods, and the ornaments of the tombs, black crosses with skulls painted on them, were left hanging on the trees. Indeed it would be impossible for the most lively imagination to depict, in true colours, the horrors of the scene. We ourselves had a dreadful inundation from our little river Mumling. It seems more than probable that it was not so much the incessant and heavy rain, as the eruption of the waters from subterraneous caverns, that has produced this tremendous inundation. Manheim was in the greatest danger: the diker, which protect the palace, were only preserved by the most extraordinary exertions of the people, whom the Grand Duchess encouraged by her personal presence, and by her benefactions. A most lamentable state of poverty and misery is the consequence of these events, and one should send every thing one is possessed of for the support of the wretched sufferers."

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER,—JAN. 5.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—Mr. Justice Burrough, on Tuesday week, at the Kingston Assizes, again adverted to this subject. He urged the grand Jury the necessity of utterly suppressing these disgraceful scenes, and recommended them to find bills for assaults againtt all the persons whom they could ascertain, by evidence, to have been present, or taking part in such proceedings, in whatever capacity they might be aiding the violation of the public peace.

THE STOMACH PUMP.—This instrument was successfully employed in this city on Monday evening last in the case of a person named Ryley, *who drank off at one draught a pint of raw gin*, and, whilst endeavouring to swallow two glasses of rum directly afterwards, fell as though shot, to the floor. The man was instantly carried home, and put to bed, and the assistance of Mr. Weaver, surgeon, and Mr. Leet was speedily obtained. The power of swallowing was completely destroyed, so that the usual method of administering emetics was unavailing; neither could vomiting be produced by exciting the fauces with a feather. Under these distressing circumstances, it was determined to send to the Infirmary for the "stomach pump," and the use of that instrument, on the present occasion, fully confirmed the high expectations which have been formed of this novel though really serviceable apparatus. A strong emetic, composed of 15 grains of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in a tea-cupful of warm water, was first passed into the stomach by the instrument, and immediately afterwards two pints of water were injected; the flexible tube of the pump was now withdrawn, and, after a lapse of five minutes, the whole contents of the man's stomach, having a strong odour of gin, and of the colour of whey, were vomited into a washhand basin, which was thus nearly filled! In the case of this individual it was found easier to inject fluids into the stomach than *withdraw* them by the pump, although it would act either way when tried with water, passed into or withdrawn from an open vessel. It is, however, highly important to know, that this new instrument (when the patient cannot swallow) affords the readiest method of injecting emetics into the stomach, both in a concentrated and diluted state, and, by the quick excitement of that organ, copious vomiting is effected. It was thus that the pump, in the instance before us, proved its value and utility, and the life of an intemperate man was preserved.—(*Chester Chronicle.*) The papers of the week contain the cases of two other persons who have been saved from the deadly effects of poison by this instrument.

LONDON,—JANUARY 13.

The determination of our Government to recognise the independence of certain South American States continues to be a subject of great discussion in the French papers. The ministerial papers, and more particularly the Etoile, contain articles strongly condemning the policy of the British Cabinet, and from the perusal of which it is evident that that important measure is viewed with great jealousy at the Tuilleries. The Etoile argues that this country has already all the advantages, which a declaration of South American independence can give her. The act, it is said, is therefore not commercial, but political. The French Ministerial writer also observes that the continental Cabinets have not been taken by surprise on this question: that they were apprized of the intentions of England, and have made up their calculations as to the consequences. England it is asserted is as much interested in supporting the principles of legitimacy as the continental powers. "Witness," says the Editor of the Etoile, "Ireland, India, and the West Indies.

GLASGOW CHRONICLE,—JANUARY 15.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Stratford Canning has experienced at Vienna a most favourable reception. St. Petersburgh is his ultimate destination. His object in this mission, as stated in our paper of 23d Nov., is to obtain, from the Russian Government, a categorical explanation of the views of that court with respect to Turkey, there being cause to apprehend that an invasion of that tottering empire was contemplated by Alexander. Austria is more concerned than any other power in defeating the mediated aggrandisement; and the only fear of her connivance proceeded from her notorious rapacity, which might enable the Czar to buy her off with a portion of the prey. The cordial manner, however, in which our Envoy has been welcomed at Vienna, is calculated to allay that apprehension. Perhaps, after what has been done towards South America, it may not be too much to expect that ministers may have some scheme on foot for the protection of Greece. The accomplishment of such a measure would extort from their most determined opponents the warmest panegyric; and, if to that stroke of foreign policy, they added, for the sake of domestic comfort, the total repeal of the assessed taxes, they would become as popular as any ministers could be who were opposed to parliamentary reform.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Paris Papers of Wednesday, and the *Etoile* of Thursday arrived last night by express. The letter informs us that Death continues to be busy with the House of Bourbon. Another of its members, the King of Naples and Sicily, has closed his long and unusually chequered existence.

Arrivals of East India Ships.—Nov. 29, *Bussorah Merchant*, Rowson, from Bengal, Mauritius and Gibraltar, and *Triton*, Crear, Van Dieman's Land, Madras, and Cape of Good Hope, at Deal. Nov. 30, *Guardian*, Sutherland, from Sincapore, at Deal; December 1, *Gilmore*, Laws, Bengal, off Margate; December 2, *Ellen Douglass*, Rice, Sumatra, at Dartmouth; Dec. 7, *Heroine*, Ostler, from N. S. Wales 19th May and Batavia 22d July, at Deal; 13, *Normahill*, Scott, Sincapore at Gravesend; 20. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bombay; *Rambler* Holliday, from N. S. Wales, and *Avon*, Sumner, from Bombay at Deal; 26, *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Bombay off Dover.

The *Bombay Merchant*, Kemp, from Bombay to London, was abandoned on the 28th September, in lat. 8. N. long. 24, in a sinking state. The officers, crew, and passengers were taken out by the *Emma*, McDonald, from Gibraltar, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 24th October. There are still no tidings of the *Burkworth*, which left Bombay for London at the same time as the *Bombay Merchant*.

Steam Packet to India.—This is the boldest attempt hitherto undertaken for the application of steam to a sea-voyage: yet it appears to be calculated with every chance of success. The vessel is of 500 tons burthen, to be fitted for passengers only, and is now building at Deptford. She is to be completed with machinery of the best description by Maudslay, and will be commanded by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who is well acquainted with the seas she will have to traverse. Between decks there are ten cabins, each furnished with a water-closet, the two stern cabins are ten feet nine inches by seven feet six; the eight other cabins are each seven feet three wide, but differ in length from seven feet nine to eight feet ten. The vessel will be equally adapted for sailing and steaming. She will touch at the Cape to take in a fresh supply of coals and other necessaries, will proceed thence to Madras, and finally to Calcutta; and upon a moderate calculation it is estimated that she will make the whole voyage from London to Calcutta in less than two months.

No prospectus of this particular undertaking has yet been published; but the expense of equipping this vessel will be defrayed by a few individuals, leaving the future extension of the establishment dependant on the success of the enterprise.—*New Times, Dec. 27.*

THE OBSERVER.—JANUARY 17.

A London correspondent says:—"It is reported that the King's Speech will speak strongly upon the state of Ireland, with particular reference to the Association, *which will be put down*—not by name, but in a more objectionable way—by a law so general in its application as to effect the suppression of the Association, and, in addition, form a lamentable encroachment upon the liberties of the people."—*Dublin Paper.*

A new Tragedy, called *Orestes*, has just been read in the Green room of Covent Garden Theatre, and report speaks most favourably of its merits. CHARLES KEMBLE is the hero of the play, and Mrs. BARTLEY the matronly heroine. The Managers are so sanguine relating to the success of this Tragedy that they have engaged a very distinguished artist to superintend the scenery and dresses, both of which are to be most splendid and in perfect costume.

SHAKSPEARE.

A literary treasure, of no common value, has within these few days been brought to light and is now in the hands of Messrs. Payne and Foss, of Pall-Mall. This exhumated curiosity is a book in small quarto said to have been once possessed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, containing the scarce editions of eleven of Shakspear's Plays, amongst which is *Hamlet*, which appeared under the following title:—

"The Tragical Historie of *Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke*, by William Shakespeare. As it has been diverse times acted by his Highnesse Servants in the Cittie of London: as also in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and elsewere. At London printed for N. L and John Trundell, 1603."

Hamlet, first appeared according to Mr. Malone's calculation, in 1600, and it may reasonably be supposed that this edition, which was published but three years after, is an exact copy of the text; and it strongly tends to confirm the opinion, that no small portion of the ribaldry to be found in the plays of our great dramatic Poet, is to be assigned to the actors of the time, who flattered the vulgar taste by introduction of many indecent, and not a few vulgar jokes, till, by repetition, they came to be considered a part of the text. The fact of *Hamlet* having been performed so early at the Universities, is not a little remarkable, and was not we believe before known to any of Shakspeare's commentators.

LONDON,—JAN. 19.

A mail arrived this morning from Lisbon, and brought letters and papers to the 9th instant. The journals contain no allusion to the questions respecting Brazil, or to the negotiations which are well known to have been for some time carrying on for the recognition of the independence of that country. On the contrary we find in the *Lisbon Gazette* articles laudatory of the principles of the Holy Alliance, the acting on which is asserted to be the only means of preserving the peace of Europe.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—JAN. 20.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

New York Papers have been received to the 24th ultimo, Philadelphia papers to the 22d. The definitive result of the voting for the President of the United States turns out to be just the same as we stated it to be in our Paper of the 6th instant, on the authority of a Philadelphia paper of the 14th December—General Jackson 101; Mr. Q. Adams 82; Mr. Crawford 41; Mr. Clay 37. As neither of the candidates has the majority necessary, under the Constitution, to make his election valid, the House of Representatives will have the final appointment of the President.

SHIP VICTORY.

"On Monday evening, the 22d, the wind came round from S. W. to S. and then S. S. E. when we were off the Needles, and blew very hard. By carrying sail we weathered the point of St. Catharine's on the Isle of Wight; but it being impossible to weather the Ower Sands, and having a weak worn out Lascar crew, arising from our long and tedious voyage, the only hope of saving the ship was in getting into St. Helen's Roads, which was attended with considerable difficulty, it being night and blowing hard. We, however, achieved it, and came to at nine o'clock P. M.; but could not get the fore and main topsails furled, with the whole ship's company, before eleven o'clock P. M.—Finding we drove, we let go a second anchor, then blowing a severe gale, and a high sea running. At seven A. M. yesterday, the cable parted, when a new sheet anchor was let go and the ship rode, blowing as severe a gale as was ever remembered by any one on board. The Captain seeing that the ship could not ride long, prepared to do all that remained in his power. At this time the buoy of the Horse Dean Sand was just astern of us, on which, if the ship touched, neither ship, cargo, nor crew could have been saved. At nine the ship began to drive both anchors a head, and was soon after close to the buoy of the sand, when we cut the cable and made sail under a storm stay-sail, and just as she gained way, she struck and injured her rudder. We now ran up for Spithead with a signal of distress flying, hoping a pilot would come off. The ship was got to leeward of the shipping, and the stream anchor let go, in the hope that it might hold her until a pilot came off. The cable ran out, and parted on the instant. Could the ship have been steered, or had a pilot been on board, she might have been got into the harbour. This being found impossible, the captain ordered all sail to be got on her, for the purpose of running the ship on shore under the Hospital. She went on shore close under the Fort, on the larboard entrance of Portsmouth harbour, fortunately with very little damage, having only her rudder unshipped and the iron tiller broken. She is now lying nearly upright on the beach; she has not made an inch of water, and all the duty on board is going on as usual." The *Victory* is insured at Calcutta to the amount of sixteen lacs of rupees (200,000*l.*) She is laden with Indigo and specie chiefly to the consignment of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.

LITERATURE IN UNITED STATES—"A discourse concerning the influence of America on the human mind," delivered before the Philosophical Society, at the University in Philadelphia, by C. J. Ingersoll, contains an able, though somewhat panegyrical statement of the present state of America with regard to government, religion, science, and literature. The progress which is daily making in the United States in every species of useful knowledge is truly astonishing. Never were the energies of a great people more rapidly and more successfully developed. The following extracts will give some idea of the state of literature on the other side of the Atlantic:—"The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the customhouses, made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held by an imperfect tenure, there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient act of congress, the impotent offspring of an obsolete English statute. The inducement to take copyrights is, therefore, inadequate; and a large proportion of the most valuable American books are published without any legal title. Yet there were 135 copyrights purchased from January 1822 to April 1823. There have been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies, of Stewart's Philosophy published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago. Five hundred thousand dollars was the capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopœdia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years. Four thousand copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. Five hundred dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley) novels, without any copyright, merely, by prompt publication, to gratify the eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature I must mention the itinerant book trade. There are, I understand, more than 200 waggons which travel through the country loaded with books for sale. Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. I might add to these instances, but it is unnecessary, and would be irksome. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity. The modern manuals of Literature and science, magazines, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of newspapers than elsewhere. The North American Review, of which about 4000 copies are circulated, is not surpassed in knowledge or learning, is not equalled in liberal and judicious criticism, by its great British modles, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, of which about 4000 copies are also published in the United states. Written in a pure old English style, and for the most part a fine American spirit, the North American Review superintends with ability the literature and science of America."

THE LAOCOON.

The Messrs. Duncan, of New College, Oxford, have just presented a very fine cast of the Laocoon (the only one taken from the original statue), to the Radcliffe Library. This celebrated monument of Greek sculpture was executed in marble by Polydorus, Athenodorus, and Agesander, the three famous artists of Rhodes. It was found at Rome, in the ruins of the Palace of Titus, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, under the Pontificate of Julius II. and was deposited in the Farnese Palace. Laocoon, the priest of Apollo and Neptune, with his two sons, is represented with two hideous serpents clinging round his body, gnawing it and injecting their poison. Virgil gives a beautiful description of the circumstance in his second Æneid.

This statue exhibits the most astonishing dignity and tranquillity of mind in the midst of the most excruciating torments. Pliny says of it, that it is, "*opus omnibus, picturæ et statuariæ artis, preferendum*:" and our own Poet, Thompson, thus describes "Sculpture's utmost masterpiece:"

> "The miserable sire,
> Wrapt with his sons in fate's severest grasps
> The serpents, twisting round, their stringent fold
> Inextricable tie. Such passion here!
> Such agonies! Such bitterness of pain
> Seems so to tremble through the tortur'd stone,
> That the touch'd heart engrosses all the view,
> Almost unmark'd the best proportions pass
> That ever Greece beheld; and, seen alone,
> On the rapt eye th' imperious passions seize;
> The father's double pangs, both for himself
> And sons convuls'd; to Heaven his rueful look,
> Imploring aid, and half accusing, cast;
> His fell despair with indignation mix'd,
> As the strong-curling monsters from his side
> His full-extended fury cannot tear.
> More tender touch'd, with varied art, his sons
> All the soft rage of younger passions shew
> In a boy's helpless fate one sinks oppress'd,
> While, yet unpierc'd, the frighten'd other tries
> His foot to steal out of the horrid twine!"